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Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1864.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

There has been a lull in arms. The rebellion, wan and desperate, has leaned breathless on its lance, waiting, but scarcely hoping for help to come to it from a source for which these long months past it has prayed as pirates pray, and thieves implore Mercury for aid. Northern allies of the rebellion have promised that the bugles of the North should sound a recall on the 8th of November. The peal that rings from Maine to Minnesota means anything but that. The din of arms will now awaken afresh, for it is the sole appeal of the leaders of revolt. Their appeal to the people of the North has failed. And the next news will be stirring. It has already begun.

ATLANTA HAS BEEN EVACUATED and given to the torch. From a rebel city, full of elements of strength for the rebels, it was first reduced by Gen. Sherman to a simple fortress, barren of tokens of civil life and now the fortress has been destroyed. Gen. Sherman has begun a feat of military [illegible], as the gymnasts call it, which will send him in one broad, bold swing, clear across the rebel Confederacy. He started [illegible] the strong loop that held Atlanta to Chattanooga for military purposes, and the loop has been cast aside. The giant is in the air. On Monday the railroads of which Atlanta is the centre and the city itself the point of convergence of the railroads, was destroyed by the willing consent of many men working together, and the grand, magnificent march of the Army of the Cumberland—the very flower of our boys in blue—commenced eastward across the yet unvisited territory, carrying the flag, ringed in and shod with steel, to plant it where the frightened rebels will see it out of their back [illegible] Charleston and Savannah. Of the [illegible] it is enough to do the work. Of the [illegible] he knows what he is about. In his recent words: "HOOD HAS CROSSED THE TENNESSEE. GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA ARE AT MY MERCY, AND I SHALL STRIKE. DO NOT BE ANXIOUS ABOUT [illegible] I AM ALL RIGHT."

The region now startled by the tramp of Sherman's men is the last refuge of the rebellion. It is the piled treasure house of its [illegible] riches, the inner sanctuary of its [illegible]. It holds the consolidated Southern [illegible], and the last shrine of the great fetish [illegible] South, Slavery. The flash of Sherman's steel will send horror and trembling through this whole heretofore protected [illegible], and the phrase "terrible as an army with banners" will have strong significance where Sherman's columns pass. He comes to crush the rebellion, to punish the enemies of this Government. In the names of Liberty and Union he will strike rude and [illegible] blows, and if the rebels dislike his [illegible] they have only to end it by laying down their arms.

[illegible] comes suddenly upon the South. [illegible] moment the aspects in Atlanta [illegible] of occupation—the tread of the [illegible], the heavy cannon in the shears, or [illegible] out of a fresh embrasure; the [illegible] hammers were kept busy on [illegible], as if for winter quarters. These [illegible] of the night before. The morning looked upon a scorched and blackened waste, the deserted camps of the columns, on whose bayonets it had already [illegible] the eastward. As for the [illegible] region, and the rebel menace [illegible], Gen. Sherman has left staunch [illegible] the Army of the Tennessee to [illegible] Hood and Beauregard. Chattanooga [illegible] impregnable, Nashville and Memphis [illegible]. Troops are swiftly concentrating to meet every emergency of the situation. It is enough to say that Gen. Sherman [illegible] the work behind him in good hands, and [illegible] Northwest if called on for minute men [illegible] out the scheme of cutting the Confederacy in twain and securing what the people [illegible] desire, "a cessation of hostilities," [illegible] men, brave-hearted fathers and [illegible] of the Republic, it is coming. God [illegible]

THE ELECTION RETURNS.

The disturbance in the atmospheric world [illegible] night cuts short our dispatches, besides [illegible] them at too late an hour for the [illegible] and comment that we could [illegible] to make them intelligible. Enough [illegible] appear, on the most casual perusal, to [illegible] the friends of Union and Liberty it is [illegible]. The more the Northern allies of [illegible] rebellion study them, the less they will [illegible] them. They secure us four years more [illegible] the treatment to which the rebellion will [illegible] long before that time. They secure [illegible] loyal Governors, conveying Horatio Seymour to the hell [illegible] lost politicians. They secure [illegible] liberty-loving Congress, who will [illegible] to put Slavery on the block and re[illegible] It is a historical preparation for the future study and wonder of Christian men. [illegible] secure us in Illinois a reformed peace [illegible] voting in a registry law which shall [illegible] the door on floating votes of the sixteen [illegible] kind. They secure you, reader, [illegible] if you had lost it would have mort[illegible] your citizenship, and [illegible] your losses [illegible] with civil commotions. They secure [illegible] honor and respect. They secure us [illegible], an Union, Peace perpetual under [illegible]. Friends, was not this a good day's [illegible]

MAJOR GENERAL McCLELLAN.

Two years ago the President of the United States decided that the usefulness of George B. McClellan as a Major General had ceased. This decision was not arrived at suddenly, but after long trial and repeated disappointment. The people had reached the same conclusion some months before, but the President had struggled long in the face of public opinion to find some military merit in him available for the crisis in which we were [illegible]. It was of no use. The thing was [illegible]

[illegible] McClellan took an appeal to the people. Gen. Fremont also took an appeal to the people. The latter, upon receiving a nomination for the Presidency, had the grace to resign his commission in the army. This was manly. Gen. Fremont would not place himself in the attitude of one who bets, "Heads I win, tails you lose." He would not say to the people, "elect me President if you [illegible] elect me Major General if you don't." Gen. McClellan, true to the instincts which led him to [illegible] for his benefit in the Army of [illegible], and to accept a mansion from [illegible] and Belmont as a reward for doing [illegible], clung to his Major General's pay [illegible] which nothing could shake. [illegible] appeal to the people has been rejected by [illegible] of hundreds of thousands. Will [illegible] resign his Major Generalship? We [illegible]. The person who could feel no [illegible] is organizing a "mite society" for his benefit among soldiers receiving thir[illegible] dollars per month, is not likely to see [illegible] in drawing six thousand [illegible] per annum from the Federal treasury for nothing.

[illegible] deliberately that it is the duty of [illegible] to muster Gen. McClellan [illegible] if he will not have the [illegible] to go of his own accord. He [illegible] a platform which declared [illegible] to be a failure. What[illegible] he has repudiated, in his letter [illegible], he did not repudiate this [illegible]. George B. [illegible] McClellan [illegible] was going to [illegible] the Copperhead [illegible] pretended to "restore economy [illegible]"

salary to the Government to which he can render no corresponding service. If he shall not do so, we trust that the President will adopt that much of his creed, and "restore economy in the public expenditures" to the extent of $6,000 per annum, while at the same time making a vacancy in the grade of Major General in the regular army, for some officer like Sheridan, Hancock, or Meade, who has earned it.

THE LATE VICTORY.

In any former triumph of a political party at a Presidential election, the victors have thought it becoming to speak gently of the dead, and to bury the hatchet on the field. The vanquished with all the grace they could command, have withdrawn with the best possible order to their political rendezvous there to keep their weapons bright and in good condition for another trial. The Democracy of the olden time never thought their charter for existence vacated by being beaten at the polls. The Whigs always had particular and especial pride in their capacious and well kept armories, probably from the habit of repairing to them so often and for so long periods. The living "to fight another day" was the sure consolation the defeated side always carried away from the scene of their discomfiture.

Not so, however, in the instance fresh before the public. The issue with the party opposed to the Union nominees on Tuesday last, was one of life or death to themselves. Their life would have been the death of the nation and of loyalty. To loyal men belongs not simply the duty of victory over these banded enemies of the Government at the polls, but the sharp pursuit and the clinging to their shattered rear, in their retreat, until the extermination of the last remaining element of disloyalty in the North, ends the work. Whatever be the fate and fresh affiliations of its component individuals, the Copperhead will become extinct, or only live like the Cow Boy of the Revolution—a name of perpetual dishonor and reproach. Sympathizing with the deadly enemies of the nation, their efforts have been put forth to hamper the power of the Government, and the triumph of the Government and its safety can only be sealed when it has driven its enemies to the wall, and crushed out their foul life. This rebellion must die. All who have associated themselves with its fortunes, and pledged themselves to its success, must share its grave, and one epitaph will serve for both. Those who conspire against the people must perish at the hands of the people.

There will be parties hereafter, as heretofore. There will be divisions of sentiment on questions of public policy, and vigorous animosities, and stout contests at the polls, but not as on Tuesday last, for a decision as to whether the nation shall die or live, nor whether a popular Government has power to crush rebellion. The people have decided that question, and rolled the stone to the door of the tomb of Secession and Revolt. There will be found plenty of material in the shattered and destroyed party, which will seek new and better associations. Many honest but mistaken men will gather themselves up from out the dust and ruin of that day, and sadder and wiser get themselves straightway into better company. Few of these will not seek to forget the vote they cast, and prove an alibi in the event of ugly questionings in the future. In a word the party beaten in the loyal States on Tuesday was one wing of the rebel army. Can it be imagined that when Peace comes back again through restored Union, that the hordes of Price, or the armies about the standard of Lee, will not have passed away as part of the machinery of revolt. The scene shifters of history will also roll to one side that kindred and useless property in the ended Drama of the Rebellion, the northern treason of *treating with traitors in arms.*

AN HISTORIAN'S VIEW.

Much that is written before a pending election sees its interest expire when the contest is over. Of this which has just closed, it is true, however, that the issue had so much to do with the national life that its issues cannot be too firmly fixed in the national mind. The following from the pen of Dr Charles Lieber is an extract from a private letter to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and introduced by the latter with powerful effect in a recent discourse. Dr. Lieber is a Professor of Columbia College, in New York. He was born in Germany. Having been exiled from that land for his patriotism, after spending a year in England, he came to this country in 1828, since which time he has been identified with political writings and civil economy. During a considerable portion of the subsequent period he was a Professor of Columbia College in South Carolina, so that he is conversant with the South and its institutions. Leaving his position there, he came to New York, and was immediately elected to the position he now holds, and which he honors. He is one of the wisest men of the age, and his writings are among the most instructive and excellent political writings extant. The following powerful review of the issues of the election is all the more welcome and valuable, now that it can be read as *what has been done* by the American people, an accomplished fact in our national history. Dr. Lieber writes:

"If we elect Lincoln it will be one of the most remarkable facts of all history. I speak advisedly. A people having been engaged for four years in a great civil war is, in addition to all difficulties, called upon to elect a ruler of many millions, in the very midst of this civil war; with thousands of bold and warm friends of the rebellious enemy in the very bosom of the electing people, and with perfectly free polls. Such a thing was never known. Such thing has not even happened in a common war. How did Pitt treat friends of the French Rebellion? How did Napoleon III. treat the people when he called upon them to vote for his presidency for ten years or for the 'Empire?' No discussion was allowed; no opposition ticket could be openly polled. I repeat, as historian, that if we elect, and elect largely, the man who labels our cause Nation, Freedom, Country, Honor—in our unfinished civil war, smarting under heavy taxation and high prices, and mourning uncounted thousands of fallen friends, and sons and fathers, with an utterly free poll and press, and with avowed conspirators against the country in the midst of us, and which is well to be remarked, without any actual personal popularity of the candidate such as Bonaparte or Jackson enjoyed—a candidate who in the midst of war is not at the head of our troops, and cannot be—if we elect him, the thinking historian will put his finger on this passage in our records, and say, 'Friends, this is astounding; this is a remarkable people.'"

Safety of the City.

In view of the fact that there have been men arrested who *came here from abroad*, with as it seems to be *credibly ascertained, the avowed purpose of releasing the rebel prisoners*, it is a subject for congratulation by everybody, that their plot was *nipped in the bud.* For although they may not have intended to injure the city or citizens, there is no telling what deeds their passions, once aroused, would have led them to commit. But after all, there is not much credit due to the "horse guard" whose horses' hoofs rattled over the streets loud enough to alarm evil-doers a mile distant. They were about as awkward a squad as ever paraded all night in a drenching rain.—*Secesh Times.*

Why did the rebel organ so fiercely and loudly deny all that it has confessed, *before the election?* As soon as the polls are closed, it owns up to the truth of all that was asserted by the Republicans, in relation to the presence and objects of the invaders. But better late than never.

The Electoral Votes

As a matter for reference, we re-publish the following table of the entire electoral votes of the States that took part in the Presidential election on Tuesday:

Ohio	21
Indiana	13
Illinois	16
Michigan	8
Wisconsin	8
Iowa	8
Minnesota	4
Kansas	3
California	5
Missouri	11
Massachusetts	12
Vermont	5
New Hampshire	5
Rhode Island	4
Maine	7
West Virginia	5
New York	33
Pennsylvania	26
New Jersey	7
Maryland	7
Delaware	3
Kentucky	11
Connecticut	6
Oregon	3
Nevada	3
Total	234

Necessary to a choice, 117, and the returns so far show that Mr. Lincoln has at least 163, and probably over 200.

The Capture of the Pirate Florida.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 9.—By the capture of the pirate Florida, the bonds of the ship Southern Rights, and other vessels overhauled by the pirate were saved. Chronometers, money, correspondence, papers, &c., were seized.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The People to the Army Greeting

THE LOYAL STATES DECIDE ON CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES

Sherman Carrying the Election Returns to Charleston.

ATLANTA EVACUATED AND BURNED.

The Last Act of the Drama of the Rebellion Begun

FURTHER ELECTION RETURNS FROM THE STATES.

The War Endorsed—The President Sustained.

INTERESTING SOUTHERN AND FOREIGN ITEMS.

FROM GEORGIA.

Atlanta Burned and Evacuated—Gen Sherman Marching on Charleston, South Carolina.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 9—Midnight.

Authentic intelligence of a startling nature is received from Sherman's Department. He returned to Atlanta last week, from the simulated pursuit of Hood, with five corps of his army, leaving two corps under Gen. Thomas to watch and attend to the rebel movements, and destroy the railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta. Gen. Sherman has set fire to Atlanta: completely destroying that place.

GEN. SHERMAN IS MARCHING DIRECTLY FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH

Latest From Sheridan's Position—Imminent Activity Promised.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 9.—The *Herald's* dispatch from Sheridan's army, the 8th, states that Sheridan has received information that the rebels intend immediately to assume the offensive. Ewell has superseded Early. Fitz Hugh Lee's division of cavalry was on Monday at Wardensville, on the Capon river.

Imboden is also reported there with a rebel force over 5,000 strong. Mosby has been reinforced by a regiment of Virginia cavalry, and on Monday was at Perryville. A raid is anticipated on Winchester.

Gen. Kelly's command successfully eluded the rebel force and moved towards Moorfield.

A general engagement is expected in a day or so. There is much indications that the rebels will attack the flank of Sheridan's position.

Early had gone to Richmond.

FROM THE SOUTH

Interesting and Important Rebel Extracts.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 9.—Late Richmond papers acknowledge the defeat of Gen. Vaughn, losing 4 pieces of artillery and 200 men, and that the attack was a surprise.

The Baptist Association of Georgia calls for Legislative action to protect the marriage rights of slaves.

The Richmond *Examiner* has an article on the scarcity and high price of bread, bakers asking two dollars a pound.

The *Enquirer* has an article on the lack of discipline in the cavalry, and calls for reorganization.

The *Enquirer* has a long letter from the army favoring the conscription of negroes. It says the army generally is unfavorable to the government, and thinks negroes would make good soldiers.

The same paper has a letter from a planter opposing the scheme. He says arming the negroes would be a death blow to slavery, and points out the danger to result from negro soldiers after the war.

The Wilmington *Journal* says the Yankee attack is postponed for the present.

FROM ST. PAUL

Brutal Murder of a Soldier.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune]

ST. PAUL, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

A Brutal murder occurred about ten miles from here yesterday. Three furloughed soldiers were on their way home when they met at a hotel a gang of Irish. One of the Irishmen cheered for McClellan, and one of the soldiers responded by cheering for Old Abe. The Irish fell upon them, beat one severely, and pursued another three quarters of a mile, when they overtook him and deliberately murdered him. The ringleaders have been arrested.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Additional by the City of Baltimore.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The following is the detailed news by the City of Baltimore:

Hong-Kong advices, Sept. 10th, says a fleet of eight British ships, mounting 184 guns, three French ships, and five Dutch were nearly ready to leave for Japan. A merchant steamer had been chartered by the American Minister to carry the United States flag into the action in order to be represented. The object is to force the opening of the Inland Sea according to the treaty.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

The Rebel Major to be Shot—The Retaliatory Order—Arrival of Rebel Prisoners—Western Illinois Fair.

ST. LOUIS, Mo, Nov. 8.—It will be seen by the following order, that Major E. O. Wolf, one of the rebel officers brought to the city last Sunday, is to be executed next Friday, in retaliation for the murder of Major Wilson. Wolf is said to be a desperate character, having since his capture, conducted himself in an insolent, defiant manner. We understand that when the rebel General Cabell heard that a rebel Major was to be shot, he requested Gen. Rosecrans to send to Gen. Price and require him to deliver up the officer who was immediately concerned in the murder of Major Wilson, and this course being determined on, Major Wolf was order to be sent in irons to Alton, to await an answer from Price; but it seems this course was changed, and it was decided to order the execution without communicating with Price. We are not informed how Wolf came to be selected, whether lots were drawn, or he was chosen on account of his obstreperous conduct. The order does not name the place of execution:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE MISSOURI, OFFICE OF PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 7, 1864.

Special Orders, No. 287. [Extract.]

Abundant testimony on file in this office establishes the fact beyond a doubt that Major James Wilson, 3d cavalry, M. S. M., while a prisoner of war in the hands of the enemy, was atrociously murdered by the authority and with the consent of a rebel commander. In compliance with Special Orders, No. 277, paragraph 11, dated Headquarters Department of the Missouri, October 6, 1864, and in retaliation for the murder of Major Wilson, the following rebel officer, Major Enoch O. Wolf, Ford's battalion, C. S. A., will be shot to death with musketry, within the limits of the city of St. Louis, on Friday, the 11th day of November, 1864, between the hours of nine and eleven a. m. Lieutenant Colonel Gust. Heinrichs, 41st Missouri infantry, Superintendent and Inspector of Military Prisons, is charged with the execution of this order.

JOSEPH DARR, JR.
Acting Provost Marshal General.

The *Democrat* publishes a list of the donations to the Western Illinois Sanitary Fair recently held at Quincy. The enterprise was conducted with the greatest spirit and energy, and the result (in the shape of about $35,000 net gain) more than realized the hopes of those whose efforts were brought to so successful a termination.

The *Democrat* gives a long list of the rebel prisoners captured by Gen. Pleasanton, and committed to Gratiot street prison on Sunday night. One of them, Lieut. Dodson, is supposed to have escaped at Hermann, and another, Abram Kirby, was executed as a spy at Hermann. Kirby was found within the Union lines conscripting men for the rebel service.

On searching the prisoners on Sunday night, over $4,000 in money was found on them in greenbacks, and a small sum in Confederate notes. There are now 1,000 prisoners in the Gratiot street prison, nearly all of them rebels.

THE ELECTION.

THE GENERAL RESULT.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 9—midnight.

The New York *Tribune* claims New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas, for Lincoln—total 190, independent of the Pacific States, which it says have probably chosen four Lincoln Electors.

It claims the State of New York for Lincoln by over ten thousand, and that enough Union members have been elected to Congress to ensure the requisite two-thirds vote in the House to insure the prohibition of slavery by a constitutional amendment. The New York delegation stands 22 Union.

The *World* concedes Lincoln's election, claiming only New York, Kentucky, New Jersey and Missouri for McClellan; and Pennsylvania, Oregon, California and Nevada in doubt, but most likely for Lincoln. The *Times* claims 133 electoral votes for Lincoln, with the probability of all the West except Kentucky and Missouri, with possibly New Jersey.

ILLINOIS.

REPORTED MAJORITIES.

Counties.	1864. Rep.	1864. Dem.	1860. Rep.	1860. Dem.
Bureau	1500	....	2207	....
Cook	4000	....	4743	....
Champaign	1200	....	541	....
De Kalb	2150	....	2 84	....
Douglas	226	....	180	....
Henry	2000	....	1490	....
Kane	2800	....	2536	....
Lake	1400	....	1429	....
La Salle	1000	....	1054	....
Macon	600	....	....	40
McLean	1300	....	985	....
Ogle	2200	....	1869	....
Rock Island	670	....	610	....
Sangamon	....	100	....	42
Stephenson	675	....	883	....
Whiteside	1800	....	1098	....
16 Counties	23421	100	22384	82

Cities and Towns	1864. Rep.	1864. Dem.	1860. Rep.	1860. Dem.
Decatur	300	....	190	....
Lockport	....	25	51	....
Peoria	....	171	....	219
Mendota	269	....	223	....
Joliet	....	640	....	429
Ottawa	....	226	....	143
Morris	104	....	96	....
Sandoval	....	27	....	54
Sterling	184	....	261	....
Pekin	....	118	....	26
Crebanse	145	....	57	....
Fairfield	100	....	122	....
Wheatland	114	....	119	....
Lacon	....	26	....	21
Henry	74	....	84	....
Chillicothe	....	30	....	19
Bureau Junction	....	12	....	....
S. Ottawa	49	....	26	....
Serena	....	1	4	....
Flagg	178	....	162	....
Dement	81	....	82	....
Geneva	142	....	141	....
Galesburg	1032	....	743	....
De Kalb	164	....	103	....
Champaign	228	....	147	....
Winfield	180	....	142	....
Galena	....	114	31	....
Courtland	206	....	119	....
Amboy	151	....	130	....
Dixon	220	....	206	....
Franklin Grove	212	....	....	....
Ogle Station	73	....	....	....
Prestonia	168	....	....	....
Council Hill	79	....	92	....
Cherry Valley	166	....	214	....
Nora	....	73	....	....
West Point	95	....	72	....
Scales Mound	7	....	8	....
Rockford	1050	....	846	....
Polo	237	....	....	....
Savannah	122	....	106	....
Homer	280	....	107	....
Douglas	....	27	....	....
Auburn	....	76	....	40
Woodside	....	73	....	....
Williamsville	74	....	79	....
Chatham	74	....	....	29
El Paso	184	....	....	....
Lisle	97	....	90	....
Chemung	224	....	192	....
Huntley	96	....	....	....
Marengo	298	....	262	....
White Rock	99	....	71	....
Reynolds	47	....	29	....
Willow Creek	60	....	63	....
Rock Island	....	39	4	....
Cordova	43	....	53	....
Moline	330	....	256	....
Port Byron	45	....	29	....
Hampton	25	....	18	....
Canoe Creek	5	....	1	....
Sycamore	223	....	190	....
Genoa	175	....	161	....
Shabbona	184	....	150	....
Malta	52	....	30	....
Milan	39	....	26	....
Squaw Grove	128	....	95	....
Franklin	139	....	133	....
Tuscola	40	....	45	....
Oksw	7	....	....	99

STATE SENATE.

District.	Holding over.	Elected.	Rep.	Dem.
1	Wm. H. Green		0	1
2		John W. Westcott	0	1
3		Daniel Reily	0	1
4		S. Stevenson	0	1
5		A. W. Metcalf	1	0
6	L. E. Worcester		0	1
7	H. M. Vandeveer		0	1
8		A. J. Hunter	0	1
9	Joseph Peters		1	0
10		Isaac Funk	1	0
11		Doubtful	0	0
12		J. P. Richmond	0	1
13	B. T. Scofield		0	1
14		James Strain	1	0
15	A. C. Mason		0	1
16	John T. Lindsay		0	1
17		Wash'g't'n Bushnell	1	0
18		A. W. Mack	1	0
19	E. R. Allen		1	0
20	Daniel Richards		1	0
21		Alfred Webster	1	0
22	John H. Addams		1	0
23	Cornelius Lansing		1	0
24		F. A. Eastman	1	0
25	J. D. Ward		1	0
			13	11

The XIth District, still in doubt, consists of the counties of Sangamon, Logan and Tazewell. The candidates are Geo. W. Minier (Rep.) and John B. Cohrs (Dem.)

FROM IROQUOIS COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MIDDLEPORT, Iroquois Co., Nov. 9, 1864.

Fourteen towns gives 842 Union. The remaining towns are Union, certain. Our majority will not be less than 900.

FROM DUPAGE COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NAPERVILLE, Ill, Nov. 9, 1864.

The official vote of Dupage county is 1,043 Union majority.

FROM KANE COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BATAVIA, Ill., Nov. 8, 1864.

Batavia gives 157 majority for Lincoln. Number of votes cast 431; Union 294; Democrat, 137.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMPTON, Kane Co., Ill., Nov. 9, 1864.

The result of the election in this town is as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 180; for Lincoln, 152; McClellan, 28. A gain of 24 votes for Lincoln on the vote of 1860.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DUNDEE, ILL., Nov. 9, 1864.

Our election yesterday resulted as follows: Whole No votes cast, 342; Union ticket received 279; Democratic ticket, 63.

FROM BUREAU COUNTY.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

TRENTON, Nov. 9, 1864.

The vote of this township, Selby, yesterday, was as follows:—Democratic, 120. Republican, 105; Dem. maj., 15. The Republican State and County ticket was 106. One Lincoln and Johnson Electors being scratched. This is a Republican gain since last spring of 10.

FROM DEKALB COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SYCAMORE, Nov. 9, 1864.

The majority for Lincoln and Oglesby, in DeKalb county, is 2,100.

FROM LASALLE COUNTY.

OTTAWA, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

In LaSalle county, 27 towns give Lincoln [illegible] majority.

Six towns to hear from which will increase the majority to six hundred.

FROM LEE COUNTY.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PAW PAW GROVE, Lee Co. Nov. 9, 1864.

Our returns for this town of Wyoming Lee county, Ill., foot up as follows: Lincoln 171; McClellan 77. Majority for Lincoln 94.

FROM STEPHENSON COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FREEPORT, Ill., Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Stephenson county gives Lincoln 675 majority, Washburne 671, Burchard 635.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 9.—Sangamon county gives McClellan 334 majority.

Logan county gives 356 majority for Lincoln.

The Democrats claim one candidate for Representative. The other is yet doubtful.

The Legislature is still in doubt, with the probabilities in favor of the Republicans.

Brown county gives 603 Democratic majority. A gain of 131 since 1860.

Montgomery county gives 706 Democratic majority.

Fulton county gives 775 Democratic majority.

Macoupin county gives 600 Democratic majority.

Clinton county gives 125 Democratic majority.

FROM HENRY COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ATKINSON, Henry Co., Ill., Nov. 9.

The vote in this town stands 99 for Lincoln and the Union, to 15 for McClellan and Disunion peace.

FROM PEORIA COUNTY.

PEORIA, Wednesday, Nov. 9.—Returns for Peoria county are all in. McClellan has 191 majority; Union gain 9 over 1860.

[To the Associated Press.]

NAPERVILLE, Nov. 9.—Whole vote in 1860, 469; 1864 whole vote 453; 1860 Republican majority 131; 1864 Republican majority 137.

Town of Lisbon—1860 whole vote 270; 1864 whole vote 279; 1860 Republican majority 90; 1864 Republican majority 97.

Thornton—votes polled 212—Republican 186; Dem. 26; Union gain of 60.

McLean county gone Lincoln by 1,750 majority. Republican gain in Bloomington is 175 over 1860.

HARVARD, Nov. 9.—Town of Chemung 224 majority for Lincoln.

BRISTOL, Nov. 9.—Official returns from four towns in Kendall county gives 733 Union majority; gain of 137 over 1860.

HUNTLEY, Nov. 9.—Lincoln 96 majority; gain 53.

MARENGO, Nov. 9.—398 votes polled; Lincoln 348; McClellan 50.

LANE, Ogle Co., Nov. 9.—White Rock Township gives 99 Union majority; gain 14.

Lee county—Reynolds Town, majority for Lincoln; gain small. Wilmot Creek, 60 majority for Lincoln.

Champaign county—all the principal towns heard from give large Union gains; Union majority over 1,000.

Douglas county—225 Union; 361 gain over 1862.

Whiteside—1,800 Union; 569 gain. Sterling gives 184 Lincoln majority.

Logan—300 Union; 251 gain.

Peoria county—400 Democratic majority; Union gain 285.

Peoria city gives only 161 Dem. majority.

Grundy—600 Lincoln majority; Union gain of 299.

Lee county—Dixon, 220 Lincoln majority; Amboy, 151 majority; Franklin Grove, 212 majority.

De Kalb county—Town of Somonauk, 305 Union majority; Victor, 123 Union majority; De Kalb, 104.

La Salle county—Mendota, 269 majority for Lincoln; gain of 50. Ottawa, 226 Democratic majority; Earl, 96 Union.

Henry county—Henry, 74 Union; Galva, 2; Bishop Hill, 328 Union; Geneseo, 289 majority; gain of 110.

Lake county—1,077 for Lincoln; gain so far of 90.

Carroll county—Savanna, 122 Union.

Kane county—Union majority 2,800.

McLean county—Union majority 1,300.

Macon county—400 Union majority.

Bureau county—1,500 Union majority.

Sangamon—only 100 Democratic majority.

MAINE.

PORTLAND, Nov. 9—One hundred and eleven towns give Lincoln 29,791, McClellan, 17,975, showing a Union gain of 734 over the September election. The Union majority in September was 15,813. The same proportion of gain throughout the State will give Lincoln about 18,000 majority.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, Nov. 9.—One hundred and ten towns give Union 22,395, Democrat 20,291 on the home vote. The soldiers vote will largely increase the Union majority.

LATER.

New Hampshire is reported for Lincoln by 2,500 on the home vote.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 9—9 a. m.—The vote of 132 towns foot up, Lincoln 25,748, and McClellan 23,687. This indicates a handsome majority on the vote.

VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Nov. 9—The majority for Lincoln in Vermont will reach thirty thousand.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Mass, Nov. 9.—One hundred and seventy-six towns give the Union ticket 99,000, McClellan 36,631.

In the 3d and 4th districts Rice and Hooper, Union candidates for Congress, are far ahead. Boston gives Lincoln 5,000 majority.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Nov. 9.—Connecticut claims 20,000 for Lincoln. Hartford, Democratic majority, 383; Bridgeport, Union majority, 93; Norwalk, Union majority, 708. Thirty-one towns, including the cities of New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, Waterbury, Norwich, and New London, give Lincoln 1,159 majority.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 9.—Lincoln's majority in Connecticut in all but 13 towns is 23,941. The storm will prevent early returns.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The total vote of the city of New York is 107,777; total for McClellan 73,319; Lincoln 36,448—majority for McClellan 36,887.

Albany gives 2,476 Democratic majority, Seymour's majority, 2,463.

Troy gives 758 Democratic majority.

Little Falls gives a Democratic majority of 236.

Niagara Falls, Democratic majority 92.

Hornellsville, Democratic majority 60.

Schenectady, Democratic majority 229.

Hudson, Democratic majority 217.

Herkimer give Democratic majority 134.

Lyons, 94 majority for McClellan.

Rochester gives 4 Democratic majority—a gain of 290.

Amsterdam gives 139 Republican majority.

Saratoga gives 221 Union majority.

Mechanicsville gives a Union majority of 1.

Tabor, Dem., is elected in the Seventh Congressional District; Rudford and Ward, Dems., in the Tenth and Eleventh Districts, Hubbel and Goodyear, in the Tenth and Fourteenth Districts. The present Congressional delegation stands, 15 Union to 16 Democratic.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 8—Midnight.—The election has passed off quietly. No fights were reported in any part of the city. The vote of the city was unusually large.

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, Nov. 9.—Essex county 150—a Union gain of over 1,000. Legislature, 6 Union, 3 Democratic.

PENNSYLVANIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Allegheny county gives 8,500 majority for Lincoln.

Philadelphia gives 10,000 Union majority.

Scattering returns from the State indicate a Union majority of from 15,000 to 20,000 on the home vote.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Returns from the State show almost invariably majorities for Lincoln.

Three districts of Westchester borough show a Union gain of 46 over the October election. Springfield, 351 majority for Lincoln.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 9.—The majority in this city for Lincoln is 860, a gain of 500.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 8.—The city gives 12,000 majority for Lincoln, a gain of 4,300 over the October election. The State has undoubtedly gone for Lincoln by a considerable majority on the home vote, and elected Swan for Governor.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Wednesday, Nov. 8.—Returns from nine counties show a large gain over the October election. It is believed Lincoln carries the State by a large majority.

Col Phelps is elected in the 3d Congressional District of West Virginia.

OHIO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Hamilton county gives 5,000 Union majority.

Scattering returns from Ohio show Union gains everywhere. We estimate Ohio good for forty thousand majority on the home vote. The gain in Hamilton county, is five hundred.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Returns indicate an increased Union majority over the October vote, in Ohio, of about 10,000 to 15,000.

[To the Associated Press.]

Cincinnati, 6,000 Union majority; Columbus, 468 Democratic majority; Clark county, 1,500 Union majority; Green county, 2,000 Union majority; Painesville, 385 Union majority; Hamilton county, 7,000 Union majority; Steubenville, 506 Union majority; Youngstown, 20 Union majority; Urbana, 100 Union majority; Springfield 642 Union majority; Chagrin Falls, 134 Union majority; Akron, 703 Union majority; Ashland, 8 Union majority.

Ohio State is estimated 75,000 majority for Lincoln.

Toledo city gives Lincoln 243 majority; Oberlin, 421 majority; York township, Sandusky county, 163 Union majority—gain of 30 over October election; Geneva, Ashtabula county, 344 Union majority; Janesville, Muskingum county, Union majority—gain of 26; Grafton, Lorain county, 63 Union majority—gain of 10 over October; Solon, Portage county, 108 Union majority; Windham 181 Union majority; Warren, 294 Union majority—a gain of 10; Willoughby, Lake county, Lincoln, 289; Perry, Lincoln, 122; Elyria, Lincoln's majority 320; Union majority in Yellow Creek, Columbiana county, 16—gain 23 over October; Painesville township, Union majority, 383—a gain of 40 on October; New London, Huron county, Union majority 195; Vermilion, Erie, county, 57 Democratic majority, a gain of over October. Conneaut, Ashtabula county, 534 Union majority. Newburg, Cuyahoga county, 258 Union majority, a gain of 39; Cuyahoga Falls, 204 Union majority, a gain of 47. Pittsfield, Lorain county, 65 Union majority. Berrea 139 Union majority. Washington township, Wood county, 97 Union, a gain of 47. Gilead township, Wood county, 145 Union majority; Cardington, 214 do; Massellon, 104 do, gain 48; Mansfield 96 Union, gain 22; Willington, 160 Union, gain 13; Johnstown, 46 Democratic majority, Democratic gain 9; Sandusky City, 29 Union; Newark, 229 Union; Defiance township gives 114 Democratic majority, Democratic loss 13 since October election.

COLUMBUS, November 9.—Indications are that Lincoln will have 55,000 majority on the home vote. Columbus city—1st Ward, 73 Union majority; 2d Ward, 218 Union; 3d Ward, 121 Union; 8th Ward, 12 Union; gain in these wards 40 over October.

Returns from Southern Ohio show Union gains. Ravenna, 119 Union majority—Democratic gain of 12. The following are Lincoln majorities in Ohio: Hamilton county, 5,000; Clark county, 1,500, gain over October 200; Green county, 2,000, gain 300; Ashland county, 200 Union.

Numerous scattering returns show heavy Lincoln majorities in the Northern counties, and especially the Western Reserve. The Buckeye State is good for Lincoln for 40,000 on the home vote. The soldiers' vote will make it 100,000. Beat that who can.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Nov. 9.—Returns from Indiana indicate a Union majority of 35,000 in the State. Large Union gains in all parts of the State over the October election.

Indianapolis gives 9,000 Union majority.

Wabash county gives Lincoln 620 majority, gain of 125.

Elkhart county, Lincoln 300 majority.

Noble county, Lincoln 500.

Union county gives Lincoln 88 majority.

The returns thus far received show large Union gains over the October election. Lincoln's majority will not be less than 30,000 in the State.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Nov. 9.—The Republicans claim to have carried the State by 15,000 majority. Returns are meagre.

Monroe county Democratic majority 140.

Coldwater Union majority 96, gain 96.

Adrian, Union majority 63.

Madison, Union majority 95.

Fairfield, Union majority 86.

Blissfield, Union majority 79.

Franklin, Union majority 118.

Ten towns and Adrian city give Lincoln 604 majority—the county will give him 1,200 majority.

Wayne county 2,000 Democratic majority.

Detroit about 1,000 Democratic majority.

Hudson gives 243 for Lincoln.

Billsdale county, 15 towns, 1,500 majority.

Jackson county large Democratic gains.

Lincoln will undoubtedly carry the State.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 7.—Nashville—McClellan 21, Lincoln 1,307.

Galatin—Lincoln 119, McClellan 13.

MINNESOTA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST PAUL, MINN., Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The election returns are all favorable, as far as received. The Union majority of the State will not vary much from 5,000 or 6,000. This exceeds the expectations of the Union men, as they anticipated a smaller majority, owing to the failure of the Commissioners to reach five regiments from this State, in the field. The Commissioners spent several days within four of our regiments in Missouri, but were afraid to go on.

St. Paul is largely represented in these regiments, and if their vote had been secured would have carried this city by a handsome majority. As it is, we elect one member of the Legislature in the city, and Judge of Probate.

Last year, the Democratic party in this State was all torn up, owing to an unfortunate nomination for Governor, and the vote then is not fair for comparison, but the vote of yesterday shows a Union gain in this county since 1862, of nearly 300.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Nov. 9.—A heavy storm prevailed here and throughout the State yesterday. Nevertheless there seems to have been a full vote, judging from the returns now received, which indicates a larger majority than that of last year, when the State went Union by 32,000 majority. We carry every Congressional District by increased majorities.

CLINTON, Iowa, Wednesday, Nov. 9—Union majority, 105; gain, 30.

Massilon Township—Union majority, 25; gain, 40.

Oxford Township, Jones Co.—Union majority, 84; gain, 25.

Jones Co., Wyoming Township—Union majority, 81; gain, 17.

Linn Co., Franklin Township—Lincoln, 207; McClellan, 74; Lincoln gain, 51.

Clarrence—Union majority, 83.

De Witt, Clinton Co.—Union majority 109; gain, 21.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Nov. 9.—Pilot Knob gives Lincoln 42, McClellan, none. Ironton gives Lincoln 303, and McClellan 2. The soldiers vote here and at Ironton gives Lincoln 171, and McClellan 17.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—Returns are meagre. The Republicans estimate Lincoln's majority in this county at between 4,000 and 5,000 on the home vote. The Democrats give him 1,500 to 2,000.

Henry T. Blow, the present representative from the 2d district, is re-elected by a large majority. Lincoln has undoubtedly carried the State. The success of the Radical State ticket is regarded as certain.

THE ARMY VOTE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 9.—Votes taken in Alexandria and Washington, at the barracks and hospitals, show in part: Ohio, Union, 491; Democratic, 98. Iowa, Union, 74; Democratic, 4. Wisconsin Union, 639; Democratic, 163. Maryland, Union, 406; Democratic, 79. Pennsylvania, Union, 1,988; Democratic, 668.

A dispatch from Alexandria states that the aggregate vote of the soldiers there, is as follows: Union, 557; Democratic, 168.

From Grant's Army.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 9.—The *Herald's* Army of the Potomac dispatch reports that the rebels attacked our extreme left on Sunday forenoon, but was quickly sent whirling within their own lines. General Grant had previously issued an order for extra vigilance on all our lines.

The Pirate Tallahassee.

NEW YORK Nov. 8.—The *Herald's* Ft. Monroe special says the Tallahassee was fired into by five ships at one time, and she ran out of Wilmington. Five fast vessels are in pursuit of her.

Naval Intelligence.

Assistant Secretary Fox of the Navy Department visited the Brooklyn Navy Yard last week. His errand is said to be connected with the Dictator. Many conflicting reports are in circulation, but, until her trial trip has taken place, it will be impossible to judge of the vessel impartially. Her engines were tried for several days at the dock, running about twenty-two revolutions per minute. Her *carte de visite* was taken Saturday. As a consequence of the falling off in the number of vessels to be fitted out or repaired at the yard, the vessels in process of construction are receiving more attention. The Wampanoag, Madawaska, and Kalamazoo, are the most advanced, the first being nearly ready for launching. The Quinebeau and Moshalu have but little more than their keels finished. The A. D. Vance has sailed, having been put in commission with the following officers: Lieutenant Commander, J. H. Upshur; Acting Assistant Surgeon, D. W. Jones; Acting Assistant Paymaster, T. M. Brower; Acting Master, G. Cattrel; Acting Ensigns, W. W. Smith, C. T. Ware, C. E. Clark, W. J. Eldridge; Engineers—Acting First Assistant, D. C. Chester; Acting Seconds, C. G. Stevens, G. Devine; Acting Thirds, C. B. Nicholas, G. Simmons, W. Madden, G. H. Whittemore. The arrivals of the week are the Newbern, Glaucus, Kensington and barque Horace Beals. The departures are the Union, A. D. Vance, Randolph and Augusta.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

Affairs in New Mexico—The Protracted Indian War—General Carleton's Campaign—Its Promised Results.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—For many years the people of New Mexico have been at war with the Apache and Navajo Indians, tribes occupying the western and northern portions of the Territory. These Indians, particularly the Navajos, have committed depredations on the flocks and herds of the Mexicans, who have been obliged to retaliate by chasing them to their homes, and fighting them whenever opportunity offered. For nearly two hundred years this warfare has continued, with occasional intervals of peace. During the last three or four years, however, it has been more violent than ever before. From affluence, many of the Mexicans have been reduced to comparative poverty. Their property consisted principally of sheep, horses and mules. Of the former, it was estimated three years since that the Territory contained over three millions. At the present time, the highest estimate is one million and a quarter; while of horses and mules there are but few left, not enough even for farming and other necessary employments.

When Gen. Carleton assumed command of the Department of New Mexico and Arizona, he resolved to exterminate or capture the Indians and restore peace to the country. He accordingly organized a force under the command of Colonel Kit Carson, the famous guide and trapper, and dispatched it against the Navajos. Colonel Carson fought the Indians in their own way, and succeeded, by prompt and vigorous action against the inimical red men and by the destruction of their crops, in subduing the larger portion of the tribe. These Indians had large flocks of sheep and droves of horses; and cultivating the soil, they had fine crops to reward their labor and sustain their rude commissariat.

With a view to removing the now subjugated tribe from the scenes of their former depredations, and to keep them from temptation, Gen. Carleton established a new military post on the Rio Pecos, in latitude 34 deg. north, and 125 miles from any settlement, on a reservation of 100,000 acres. The post received the name of Fort Sumner. During the past spring and summer the Navajos were removed to Fort Sumner, and in July about 6,000 had been collected there, while from 2,000 to 3,000 more were soon to join them. They have planted, under the supervision of Capt. W. P. Calloway, of the 1st California infantry, 3,000 acres of corn and vegetables, dug their acequias (irrigating canals), one of which is six miles long, planted trees and built huts, and to all appearances are contented and happy. Of course they are still Indians, with all their wild and savage nature; but with a natural aptitude for farming and rude manufacture, it is expected that they will before long be self-sustaining, and even have surplus crops to dispose of to the Government or to citizens.

Of the reservation, 12,000 acres are suitable for farming purposes. It contains also a fine cotton-wood grove named the Bosque Redondo (round grove) and the remainder is good grazing land and will support large herds. The Indians manufacture their own blankets, some of which are of superior quality, being water-proof and very durable. These articles are made by hand on an upright frame, and from three to five months' labor on a single blanket is required. They also manufacture silver ornaments of a very creditable style of workmanship. The settlement is now under the supervision of Col. Carson, who possesses all the qualifications necessary for such a duty, besides the experience of over thirty years' intercourse with Indians. The fort is probably the best in the Territory, and the location delightful. It was commenced in December of last year, and by this time is doubtless completed.

During the present season Gen. Carleton has been punishing the Apaches, and up to last accounts, with great success. He proposes to deal with them in the same manner as with the Navajos; but as they are more warlike and less disposed to labor, it is probable that more forcible measures may be required in their case. The success with the Navajos, however, encourages the hope that at no far distant time all the Indians of the plains and mountains of the West may be placed on reservations under military supervision, and be compelled to work for their support or starve. The recent depredations on the plains should admonish our authorities that prompt and decisive action is necessary in order that the "commerce of the prairies," now rapidly increasing, may be conducted with safety to life and property. General Carleton deserves the thanks of the people of New Mexico, and of the country at large, for what he has accomplished in the "Navajo campaign," and should he be as successful in the "Apache campaign," the whole of the Territory of Arizona, with its vast mines of silver, gold and copper, will be opened to the enterprising and adventurous miners of California and Colorado, and to capitalists of the East.

New Advertisements.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—We wish to inform the citizens of Chicago and vicinity, that I have reduced my prices for ARTIFICIAL TEETH. Upper or under sets on Vulcanized Rubber at from $15.00 to $25.00. Dr. D. M. TOWNER, Dentist, 167½ Dearborn street, opposite the Post Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—Partner wanted to purchase half interest in a first-class drug business in a thriving city, within fifty miles of Chicago. One of the finest stores in the West, and doing a splendid business. For particulars inquire of or address MONTGOMERY & KENLY, Drug Brokers, 157 South Water street, Chicago.

SONGS FOR SOLDIERS AND THEIR FRIENDS. THE TRUMPET OF FREEDOM, Containing—Soldier's Chorus; Viva la America; Mother, When the War is Over; Mount, Boys, Mount; Picket Guard; Not a Star from Our Flag; Volunteer's Wife; Red, White and Blue; To Canaan; Do They Pray for Me at Home; How do you like it, Jefferson D; Battle Hymn of the Republic; Glory Hallelujah; Garibaldi Hymn, and other popular songs, Duetts, &c., will be sent post paid for 40 cents. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

POWERS' GYMNASTIC ACADEMY, 118 & 120 Randolph street, opposite the Museum. Terms—Per month $3.00. Private Lessons 1.00.

NO. 1 CLARK STREET, Corner of South Water, TO RENT, Formerly occupied by the Banking firm of Preston, Willard & Kean, with fixtures for sale, suitable for Commission, Brokerage or Banking. Inquire of PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, 47 Clark street.

THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., REAL ESTATE AGENTS, Office, No. 4 Metropolitan Block, north-west corner of Randolph and Lasalle streets. Having for several years devoted my entire attention to the selling of Real Estate in this city and Cincinnati, I trust from the valuable acquaintance acquired in the course of business to obtain [illegible] a fair share of patronage.

Wake Nicodemus!

The Prisoner to his Mother. A new song and Chorus. Published by H. M. HIGGINS, 117 Randolph street, Chicago, Illinois, the largest Publishing and Wholesale Music House in the Northwest. Price 30 cents, and sent post paid to any address on receipt of marked price.

INFORMATION WANTED—A REWARD OFFERED.—I am desirous of establishing a good County Paper, at any County Seat in Iowa, Illinois or Indiana, where only one paper is now established. The paper shall be a good Union one, in support of Old Abe Lincoln. Any person knowing of such a County, in either of those, will receive a suitable reward for transmitting such information to "R. G." Box 108, Gallipolis, Ohio.

THE EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHICAGO has removed to their new office, Cor. of Randolph and LaSalle sts. J. V. FARWELL, Pres't. B. W. PHILLIPS, Sec'y.

CHAMPION ERASIVE SOAP. 202 LAKE STREET. C. COLTON.

ILLINOIS ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—The Annual Preparatory Meeting for the election of officers, &c., will be held at [illegible] evening at 8 o'clock. GEORGE BAIN, Secretary.

New Advertisements.

MEN, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING! OF All Qualities and all Styles! OF Superior Workmanship and Finish, AT PRICES 20 PER CENT. LOWER Than they can be replaced at this time. OUR STOCK OF FASHIONABLE AND WELL-MADE CLOTHING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, is FULL AND COMPLETE, embracing ALL QUALITIES, from the FINEST IMPORTED Beavers, Cloths and Cassimeres DOWN TO MEDIUM AND LOW PRICE GOODS! Our ample facilities render us able to COMPETE with any house EAST or WEST on GOOD DURABLE CLOTHING! And on such goods we WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD IN THIS MARKET. DE GRAFF & POOLE, Cor. State and Randolph Sts.

A RICH STOCK OF DRY GOODS AT LOW PRICES, AT ROSS & GOSAGE'S, 167 and 169 LAKE ST. A LARGE STOCK OF PLAID SILKS, From Six to Ten Shillings. EXTRA QUALITY OF SCOTCH PLAID SILKS, At Twelve Shillings. PLAIN SILKS, From Eleven Shillings to $3.50. Rich Fancy SILKS, Moires & Watered SILKS, Quite new. RICH BLACK SILKS in Armures, Barathea Reps & Ottomans, GOOD QUALITY BLACK SILK, At Ten Shillings per yard. EXTRA QUALITY PLAIN AND PLAID IRISH POPLINS, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, Comprising EMPRESS CLOTHS, In all Colors, from $1.50 to $4 per yard. Plain and Plaid SILK and WOOL POPLINS. A superb assortment of SCOTCH PLAID POPLINS. COLORED MERINOS In every shade, from Nine Shillings to $3 per yard. Figured Merinos & all Wool Delaines. A Superior assortment of American, French and Scotch BALMORALS AND Quilted Embroidered Skirts. ALL THE LATEST STYLES IN PARIS CLOAKS AND SHAWLS. Velvet Cloaks, Rich Silk Cloaks, Beaver Cloaks, Velvet Beaver Cloaks. FRENCH CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, From $75 to $500. A FULL STOCK OF DOMESTIC GOODS. Cloths and Cassimeres, Gloves and Hosiery. Knit Zephyr and Wool Goods, Nubias, Sontags and Scarfs, Children's Gaiters, &c. Family Mourning Goods Of every description at ROSS & GOSSAGE'S, 167 & 169 Lake Street.

CHAMPION ERASIVE SOAP. OFFICE, 202 LAKE STREET. C. COLTON, Agent.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS Of every description at JEVNE & ALMINI'S, 101 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Wake Nicodemus!

CANCER, FISTULA, PILES and Malignant Tumors are successfully cured, without the use of the knife. The above diseases are cured upon a philosophical method of medical practice, by Dr. D. McRAE, late Surgeon of the U. S. Army. Office at 149 South Clark street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box 1256.

PAPER COLLARS. Notice. Whereas we have been informed that injurious reports have been circulated against the Universal Paper Collar manufactured by us— And whereas we have been unable to procure evidence of the publication of such remarks by persons of any standing or responsibility, We hereby notify all persons selling collars manufactured by us that we are manufacturing them under the patents Number 40,727 and 43,341, granted August [illegible] 1864 and that we will protect and defend them in the sale of said collars provided they furnish us with a reasonable opportunity to do so. TAINTER & JACKSON, 556 Pearl street.

R. R. LANDON, Sole Agent for Chicago, Illinois. New York, Nov 3, 1864.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.—Stolen on the 18th of October, 1864, 1½ miles north of Bushnell, Ill., one Span of Bay horses, Harness and Wagon [illegible] W. & GEO. POTTS, Bushnell, Illinois.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT, CINCINNATI, Ohio, November 8, 1864. Special Orders No. [illegible] All requisitions made by Colonel J. A. Potter, Chief Quartermaster at Chicago, Illinois, for railroad cars or transportation for military purposes [illegible] will be promptly filled. In case of delay or refusal on the part of any railroad company to comply with such orders or requisitions, Colonel Potter is authorized to take such measures as may be necessary to enforce compliance. By command of Major General Hooker. WM. H. LAWRENCE, Major & A. D. C.

WHITE CARBON OIL.—Five hundred barrels WHITE CARBON OIL, in good barrels, for sale by A. E. GOODRICH & CO.

SHIRTS, SHIRTS.—Extra in QUALITY and FIT, in stock and MADE TO ORDER. [illegible] ELY, [illegible]

New Advertisements.

FALL TRADE. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. Large and Attractive Stock. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 40 and 42 Lake Street, Have now in Store a very extensive and well assorted stock, embracing the newest and most desirable styles and Fabrics in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the trade generally, all of which will be offered at the lowest prices East or West. Package buyers will here find a full assortment of desirable Staple Goods at prices to suit. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 40 and 42 Lake St.

ECONOMY IN MUSIC! If you want to replenish your Musical Library at little cost, don't fail to purchase THE HOME CIRCLE. (2 Volumes.) A collection of choice pieces for the Piano. [illegible] THE SILVER CHORD. (1 Volume.) A collection of select Songs, Duets, Trios, Quartettes, &c., within the compass of ordinary voices, arranged with piano accompaniment. THE OPERATIC PEARLS. (1 Volume.) A collection of the most favorite Songs, Duets, Trios, Quartettes, Quintettes, &c., selected from the Operas. THE SHOWER OF PEARLS. (1 Volume.) A collection of beautiful Vocal Duets, by the most admired composers. Price of each Volume—Bound in Boards, $2.50; Cloth, $3; Cloth, full gilt, $4.00. The above works contain nearly One Thousand Pieces of Music, Which, at the present high prices, would cost in the aggregate, if purchased separately, [illegible]. Either or all of the above works will be mailed, post-paid, on receipt of the price. LYON & HEALY, Publishers, Cor. Clark and Washington-sts, Chicago. Agency for Steinway's Pianos.

CHAMPION ERASIVE SOAP. 202 LAKE STREET. Wholesale and Retail.

NEW SKIRT For 1864. A new and great invention in Hoop Skirts. THE DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE) STEEL SPRING. J. I. & J. O. WEST, 97 Chambers Street, New York, Are the owners of the patent, and exclusive manufacturers of this, J. W. BRADLEY'S PATENTED DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRTS. [illegible] Inquire for the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SPRING SKIRTS. PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT. Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy, and unquestionably the most desirable ever made. For sale by POTTER PALMER, 110, 112, 114 & 116 Lake street, Chicago. BRADLEY'S PATENT "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" SKIRT. Most Popular and Flexible in use. ROSS & GOSSAGE, 167 & 169 Lake street, Chicago.

Wake Nicodemus!

5-20 BONDS OF ALL DENOMINATIONS, FOR SALE BY The Second National Bank, N. W. Cor. of Lake and Clark Sts. EDW. L. TINKHAM, CASHIER.

AMBOLINE, AMBOLINE, AMBOLINE, AMBOLINE, AMBOLINE, FOR THE HAIR. Price, $1 per Box, containing two Bottles. PREPARED ONLY BY WARING & CO., No. 16 Dey street, New York. AND SOLD EVERYWHERE. BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, 16 Lake street, Wholesale Agents for the State of Illinois.

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EYE & EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD, (established in Chicago nine years,) Graduate of the New York Ophthalmic College, operates successfully for Cross Eyes, Cataract, &c. and removes all Diseases of the Eye and Ear. Office No. 124 Randolph street, Chicago.

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CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the name and style of J. N. SPAFFORD & CO., For the purpose of doing a Packing and Produce Business. Office and Packing House, [illegible] North Water Street, (east of Rush.) Chicago, Nov. 1st, 1864. [illegible]

SLUNG SKINS WANTED BY J. BAUER & CO., 99 South Clark St.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT— [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1864.

THE PEOPLE'S VERDICT.

The national election of November 8, 1864, will rank among the sublimest transactions in history. A people enduring the calamities of a war of unexampled magnitude and cost—a war in which no man can affirm with certainty that he may not be compelled himself to take part in it—a war which has already been protracted beyond the reasonable expectations of the nation—have come up to the ballot box, after four years of desperate tribulation, and solemnly declare their purpose to fight on and fight ever for their beloved Union. They have deliberately resolved to die, if need be, for the government and Constitution which their own hands have made. They have recorded their decree that free institutions shall live while they live. In the spirit of their ancestors they have pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor for the cause they espoused four years ago. They have published anew their determination to crush the rebellion, and establish forever the principle that the decision of the majority, constitutionally expressed, must govern not merely this part and that part, but the whole United States of America. They have sent greeting to the whole world that the American name and nationality shall live, and not die. The issue was made up, and the verdict rendered with a clear voice and a firm nerve, so that it cannot be misunderstood.

To Jeff. Davis and the whole rebel crew, this decision will be the knell of doom. Be they stronger or weaker, the result must be the same. They are in the grasp of gravitation and they must come to the earth. Their slave empire has vanished in a day. All doubts are dissipated, all hopes of peace upon the basis of disunion are swept to the winds. Nought remains but the stern, uncompromising grapple of loyalty and treason. The question has passed from the domain of discussion and gone back to the arbitrament of main strength. Who can doubt the result?

WHAT THE VOTE MEANS.

At but one or two national elections in our history has an Administration in power been more completely vindicated, or a political party sustained, than in the present. Mr. Lincoln not only receives the electoral vote of every State but one or two which participate in the election, but his majorities in all but one or two are sweeping and overwhelming. Nor can this victory be diminished by the fact that part of the States do not participate. Had every rebel State voted for McClellan, Mr Lincoln would still have been overwhelmingly elected. The "vote of the South," so long omnipotent, might be conceded to McClellan, and still Mr. Lincoln would be the choice of the American people. The vote of all within the rebel lines might be conceded for "secession," and still the the voice of the majority of the people and of the States of the Union would be for Union. We have always held that the principle of "consent of the governed" requires on the question of the dissolution of the Union, as well the consent of those who are to stay as of those who go out, since secession abolishes the old government as to both, and compels both to form a new one. It is a glorious fact to know that the principles of the Declaration of Independence cannot by the utmost strength of sophistry be thrown in our faces in the prosecution of this war, inasmuch as "the governed" not only never did consent to secession, but now after three years of war in defense of the Union, a heavy majority, both of the people and of the States, agree to stand for four years more, by the Union and the flag, and to sustain the American nationality.

The significance of Tuesday's vote is still more important when we observe that not only the whole of the Union vote means Union, but that owing to the specious and double tongued style in which the Copperhead compaign was conducted, a very large portion of the Copperhead vote, so far as the intentions of the voters go, means Union also.

The efforts of the Copperhead leaders ever since the session of the Chicago Convention has been to appear to be as good Unionists as the Unionists themselves, and differing from the Republicans only on the slavery question. They have planted themselves on McClellan's military record, as they have conceived it, and on his letter of acceptance, repudiating the Chicago Peace Platform, and in that way have unfairly won the votes of hundreds of thousands of voters who on the real question honestly stated of a Union war or a disunion peace, would have voted for a Union war. Probably not one-fourth of the minority voters intended by their vote on Tuesday to assent to the dissolution of the Union. We have such faith in the virtue of the people as to believe that at least three fourths of the McClellan voters were deluded and deceived, but not disloyal or disunion men. Their motives were pure and patriotic, though their vote, had it succeeded, would have destroyed the government under which they voted, and would have sunk the United States into the political dissension and ruin of which Mexico and the South American republics furnish us with so fearful an example.

But all the efforts of the Copperhead leaders to sail under the Union flag, or hoist false Union lights, were unavailing. On an honest adherence to their peace platform they could hardly have made a run. Hypocrisy and deceit gave them a large share of their vote. While every Union vote therefore means Union, the reverse does not follow that every Copperhead vote was designed to mean disunion. It is only by giving fair consideration to this fact that we can do justice to the Union triumph, or fairly estimate the strength of the love of the American people for the Union. Liberty as well as Union has triumphed. The Republican party by the Baltimore platform had planted itself radically on the platform of the Abolition of slavery. The President also in his Niagara Falls letter to the Peace Commissioners, had intimated his belief that slavery must be destroyed before a substantial and permanent peace could be had. This, it was claimed by the Copperheads, was imposing terms and conditions upon the return of the rebels. Against this McClellan directed his letter saying "The Union is our only condition of peace." By this means there were persuaded to vote for McClellan many whose votes signified—not hostility to the Union, but to the abolition of slavery as a means of saving it. These, too, were voted down. The entire American people have voted by a sweeping majority to destroy slavery, root and branch. The vote is so decisive that the opposing voice of all the rebels and rebel States, if constitutionally given against it, would not affect the result. Slavery is doomed. Its sentence has gone forth. It remains but to execute it. They who have had the power to condemn will have the power to execute the sentence. In this aspect it is well for the cause of freedom that the Baltimore platform was radically Abolitionist, and that the President in his war letter so unmistakably declared the truth beforehand. It cannot now be claimed that on our part the issue was dodged or doubtfully stated. The people, with their eyes open, and after full consideration, have voted not only to save the Union, but to destroy slavery. Thank God for such a vote.

Foreign nations and especially their monarchical statesmen will confess their admiration and wonder, that, with an unrestricted suffrage, we dare, in the midst of a grievous and burdensome war to put the plain question to the people, "What shall we do? Shall we go on with the war or shall we stop? Shall we have one nation or two? Shall we continue to pay large taxes and reinforce our depleted armies in order to sustain the Government, or shall we let the Union be dissolved?" Yet we have submitted the question. Calmly and without a scratch or a blow the people have voted upon it. All not openly in arms against their country have been permitted to vote. They have voted wisely and well. Democratic Republicanism stands again fully vindicated by a noble race.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The vote of Tuesday guarantees the requisite two-thirds majority in the next Congress for the amendment of the Constitution, abolishing and prohibiting slavery throughout the United States. Mr. Pendleton will not be there to tell us that the people cannot amend the Constitution in the way prescribed in the Constitution. Fernando Wood, Sam Cox and Dan Voorhees, and our Copperheads, Allen, Stuart and Eden, will not be there to vote against it.

☞ The Pittsburg (Pa.) *Gazette* publishes the official vote of that State at the October election with the exception of two or three counties, from which it appears that the Union majority will reach over 15,000. Nineteen members of Congress were elected, twenty members of the Senate, a gain of six, and sixty-three members of the House, a gain of six.

☞ Alexander Dumas is expected to visit the United States in January. It is given out in literary circles that he comes for the purpose of writing a book on this country. A person in Paris, writing to a friend here, says: "He (Mr. Dumas) is a good deal darker in complexion than a 'new saddle,' and his hair is very crispy—in fact an unmistakable mulatto. How will he be received? Will he not encounter a good many unpleasant little things? He is an enthusiastic friend of our country, and it would be a pity that his feelings should be changed by actual observation."

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

Gen. Gillem's Brilliant Victory.

The Nashville correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from that city November 1st, gives the following account of Gen. Gillem's victory:

Immediately after Burbridge's defeat at Saltville, Gen. Gillem was advised of the heavy reinforcements sent into Tennessee, and the change of commanders. He therefore fell back from Greenville to Bull's Gap, which latter place is 50 miles from Knoxville. At this place a portion of his force were temporarily detached, and he again fell back to Morristown, a pleasantly located village 42 miles from Knoxville.

The rebels followed him up closely, and endeavored to make demonstrations upon his flanks. The bulk of the army under Gen. Vaughn, consisting of three brigades, he ascertained to be between Russellville and Bull's Gap, and also ascertained that the party annoying him at Morristown, was a small brigade commanded by Col. Day.

On the 26th, therefore, Gen Gillem ordered his whole force to fall back to a small town called Talbott's, as a feint, at the same time placing Cols. Parson's and Brownlow's regiments in a position to deliver some stunning blows in case the enemy should be so unwise as to hurriedly follow. That's just what the enemy did, and when within half a mile of town, Parsons and Brownlow turned their commands about and made a furious dash into the bowels of the rebel brigade, driving it in confusion nine miles, killing Col. Day, the Commander, capturing about forty prisoners, and killing and wounding about the same number, among them a brother of Col. Day and a Surgeon.

After the disaster to Col. Day, Gen. Gillem made a disposition of his forces in and around Morristown, with the calculation of making an attack upon two brigades under Vaughn, which were located at Russellville, six miles distant, respectively commanded by Cols. Ross and Duke.

Vaughn anticipated Gillem, for on the morning of the 28th, he drove in our pickets and drew up in line of battle about a half a mile of town. About a half hour had expired, when Gen. Gillem moved out his forces in line of battle, with his flanks covered by two regiments with sabres. As soon as the lines met at a fighting distance, Gillem gave an order to charge, when the centre poured a dreadful volley into the rebel line, one regiment being armed with the Spencer rifle, and the regiments armed with the sabre, dashed, into the confused enemy, amidst a volley of grape from McClung's celebrated battery. The charge was so well planned, and executed with such masterly gallantry, that before the guns were fired a large portion of our men were at the breeches of them, and in an instant after, the battery and its entire complement of officers and men were captured.

By this time the whole force was retreating in great disorder, and Gen. Gillem and his command in close pursuit. During the chase the sabre was used to vast advantage, and the pursuit was kept up until our forces passed far beyond Russellville. The summing up of this affair gives it a tone unsurpassed by any cavalry or infantry fight during the war.

The fight and pursuit lasted vigorously for nearly four hours. Our entire loss was nine killed and twenty-one wounded, the latter including two officers. The rebel loss is seventy killed and two hundred wounded, all of whom fell into our hands. We captured three hundred prisoners, including Col. Ross, commanding brigade, two Majors, six Captains, and thirteen Lieutenants. We also captured the celebrated McClung's battery, and caissons complete, without injuring it or the horses attached to it in the least.

THE REBEL RAM ALBEMARLE.

Rebel Accounts of Lieut. Cushing's Famous Exploit—The Destruction of the Albemarle Complete.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Nov. 4.]

Last Thursday night the Confederate ram Albemarle was blown up by a torpedo, near Plymouth, N. C.

We learn that a small torpedo boat, manned by sixteen Yankees, proceeded down the river, capturing the picket boat, in which were eight pickets asleep. Two men were placed in charge of the prisoners, while the remaining fourteen proceeded on the expedition. The most remarkable part of the affair, as related to us, is that none of the crew of the ram were injured, and twelve out of fourteen captured. They succeeded in getting off with the eight pickets.

THE FATE OF LIEUT. CUSHING'S PARTY—ONLY ONE MAN OF THE GALLANT CREW INJURED.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Nov. 4.]

The capture of Plymouth, N. C., is explained by later accounts. A lack of sufficient watchfulness on the part of our troops seems to have been the prime cause of the loss of the town. It seems that on Thursday night a party of eighteen men, belonging to the blockading fleet in Albemarle Sound, some eight or ten miles from Plymouth, took a small torpedo boat and started for Plymouth. On the way they found a small boat containing six of our men in the river, stationed there as a picket guard; but all of them being asleep they were taken prisoners. Then proceeding to Plymouth they found the Albemarle at her wharf, and, running the torpedo boat under her amidship, blew her up, causing damages from which she soon sunk. Infantry was stationed on the wharf, who fired on the assaulting party, and after the Albemarle sank captured the whole of them, but no one was killed and only one man wounded.

There was no force of the enemy near Plymouth, with the exception of five or six gunboats in the sound, but the loss of the Albemarle opened the Roanoke to them, and hence the fall of the town.

Captain Roberts, it is stated, commanded the Albemarle.

It is understood that there were no lives lost on the Albemarle, and there were very few men aboard at the time of the explosion of the torpedo.

EXCITEMENT IN TRENTON, N. J.

[From the Washington Intelligencer, Nov. 5.]

The Washington through mail train, which started from Jersey City at half-past seven o'clock on Friday night, encountered a McClellan procession on the track of the road in Trenton, and a serious collision occurred. The speed of the train had slackened in order to run over the bridge at the ordinary slow rate, and when it became evident that a collision must occur, an effort was made to stop the engine, but it struck the hind wheels of the wagon, carrying the vehicle about twenty feet, and upsetting the boat and the ladies. Fortunately none of them were killed, and none, it is said, were seriously injured. The excitement at the time was fearful. Several hundred men gathered round the engine, which had stopped. The engineer and firemen fled for their lives and escaped in the confusion. The mob became infuriated, and undertook to destroy the locomotive. They threw stones at the engine, breaking the reflector and injuring it in other respects. They crowded themselves on it and on the cars, and managed to run the train back to the depot. Afterwards another engine was procured, and its engineer, who was known to be friendly to the crowd, attempted to take the train on its way, but the mob threatened him, and he was not permitted to proceed. Fearing that the track would be destroyed, or the bridge be burned, the attempt to go forward was abandoned. Subsequently, when the train had been delayed more than an hour, some of the leaders of the procession were conciliated. These men rode on the engine, declaring to the crowd that it was "all right," and so the train was taken out of Trenton.

Disaffection Among the Slaves in Texas.

[From the Jefferson (Texas) Bulletin.]

We hear of robberies and thefts being committed every night or two in our town, which is supposed to be the work of negroes. Are the citizens determined to sit with arms folded, and let the negroes regulate prices, control the town and country, and run at large without restraint? Every house that is a square distant from the proper owner or guardian should be born to the earth. Every negro caught loitering around town after eight o'clock should be put in the lock-up, kept twenty four hours, and inflict a punishment of at least one hundred lashes, unless he is there unavoidably. Cannot our worthy Mayor take this matter in hand? He is certainly clothed with power to regulate and control these things within the corporate limits of the city. It is necessary to institute a strict watch over these government negroes.

There are many negro ranches through the country without overseers, left for weeks by themselves uncontrolled. These are places of general resort, which afford the negroes the best opportunities for concocting their devilish designs, and has a tendency to create disaffection among the other negroes. The owners of the negroes are more at fault than the negroes themselves. They exercise no control over them at all—allow them to hire their own time and make their own trades, which has a baneful influence upon the other negroes and should be prohibited. No negro should be allowed to trade and traffic, and hire his own time; and we should like to see the old South Carolina law adopted in regard to dress, suffering them to wear nothing but homespun. Nothing but humiliating steps like these will keep them in their proper place. What step will the honorable County Court take in the premises?

The Election in Wisconsin.

[From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Nov. 9.]

In our own State our returns indicate a diminution of our majorities as compared with the vote of 1863, probably by as much as four or five thousand.

In the 1st Congressional District General Paine has been beaten on the home vote by a larger majority than was expected, but the soldiers vote will probably elect him.

Eldredge is undoubtedly re-elected, and in the 5th district we have lost considerably from the majorities of 1863, but Sawyer's chances are still good.

Nearly all the gains are in the 2d District, Sloan's. We hear little from Cobb's district, the 3d, but that is for the Union by a large majority, and so is McIndoe's, the 6th.

We must deny ourselves any comment on the above results to-day, owing to the lateness of the hour, save that our local losses are a thousand fold overbalanced by the grand victory won for the whole Union in the re-election of Abraham Lincoln.

☞ A great fire occurred at Concord, N. H., on the 3d inst., entailing a loss of over $100,000. Among the buildings destroyed were several machine shops, planing mills, piano and melodeon factories. One hundred men were thrown out of employment.

OUR NASHVILLE LETTER.

Movements of Gen. Hood—Destitution of His army—Forrest's Raid—The Affair at Johnsonville—Capture of the Gunboats.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 7.

Gen. Hood is moving in the direction of Corinth, having, by this time, been undeceived; relative to the strength of our forces. Starting out with the impression that there were but 25,000 men between the Cumberland and Atlanta, he naturally believed himself able to make a successful flank movement and cut our communications, thereby compelling the evacuation of Georgia, and perhaps Tennessee; but finding he had made a trifling error of about 100,000, he evidently thinks it safer to get out of the way, and thus he is doing.

His men are in a state of great destitution. Subsisting off the country will not be difficult if he has plenty of wagons; for there are corn and sweet potatoes in abundance, but the lack of wagons compels him to scatter his army, though it is probable he will concentrate it at Corinth, where he can rely upon the Mobile & Alabama Railroad, at least until it is cut; but you will bear in mind one thing; and that is, that if there is another siege of Corinth, Florence, and not Pittsburg Landing, will be the base, and the approaches will not be made after the style of 1862; and raids which were then forbidden, as unprecedented, will be all the rage now. Nor will the advance be a Halleck creep, but such an one as carried the positions between Atlanta and Chattanooga, during the past summer.

Hood's men are nearly destitute of clothing. The Southern papers admit this fact, and observations by scouts, and the revelations by deserters and refugees confirm it; and while it can subsist, so far as food is concerned, if allowed to scatter or control the Mobile Railroad, it must suffer terribly from a want of shoes, overcoats and blankets. *If there were no communication with Wilmington, and other ports where blockade runners arrive in great numbers, from neutral British ports.*

I will suppose a case. If Thomas had with him men enough to attend to Hood so that Sherman could advance to the eastward from Atlanta and destroy both the lines of railroad through Georgia, Hood would be unable to clothe his men. I do not say such will be the case, but only argue hypothetically, and leave circumstances to develope themselves. However, look out for breakers.

FORREST'S RAID.

All the cavalry attached to Hood's army has been joined to those recently with Dick Taylor, and together they form a force of about 8,000 effective men; and these are all operating in West Tennessee, making Corinth their base.

Recently they planted a battery of 20-pound Parrott guns, six miles below Johnsonville, and also a battery opposite the place, and on the 4th, our gunboat fleet, consisting of three vessels, the Key West, the Elfin, and another, steamed up the river, to make an attack. An encounter of several hours, resulted in the driving back of the boats, with some damage; and on the 5th, after vainly endeavoring to silence the batteries opposite the town, the gunboats, which were of little value, were abandoned and burned. Six transports were likewise destroyed, to prevent the enemy from seizing them.

The town of Johnsonville was shelled and considerable damage effected. But few were killed and wounded on either side.

Last night, the advance of the 23d Corps, Gen. Schofield, reached the scene of action, and our cavalry are also moving in that direction. The rebels can now do no more damage. The colored troops guarding the place, behave nobly.

It is probable that Forrest will be able to have his own way, for a time, in West Tennessee, as he can only injure his friends, whom he is robbing without mercy. Gunboats, of a substantial character, have arrived from Paducah, and the rebels cannot now effect a crossing of the Tennessee, so that our communications are entirely safe, and will continue so.

Johnsonville is a point of the utmost importance. The Tennessee is navigable for the largest boats, during the entire year, to the place; and thus Sherman has been enabled to get supplies, despite the low water in the Cumberland and the guerilla raids on the Nashville & Louisville Railroad; and while it is essential to us that it should be held, its capture would be of the greatest importance to the rebels themselves, because it would enable them to destroy the very best line of communication we have.

LATER.

I have just met one of the officers of the Elfin, who states that but one man was killed and five wounded on our side. The wheel of the Elfin was badly damaged, and the boat was moored to a lot of flatboats and continued to ply its guns until it was impossible to fire another shot, when the crew left it, and a young man named Spencer A. Wright, of Chicago, walked on board with the greatest coolness, set it on fire, threw a shovelful of coal into the magazine, and then left. It was an act from which all others shrunk, and he should be promoted for his conduct, as the enemy was thus prevented from making a capture.

I regret to learn that the damage at Johnsonville was greater than I at first supposed. A large number of stores contiguous to the river were destroyed by our men, lest they should fall into the hands of the enemy. I do not know who is responsible for this little bit of McClellan policy; but whoever is should be made to suffer. Officers commanding garrisons are put in their positions to defend, and not to destroy. The rebels are evacuating the vicinity, and could never have taken the place, and therefore the destruction of the stores was criminal.

Wisconsin Election Returns.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.—Randolph—Union majority for President and Congress, 75; Union gain, 4. Courtland gives a Union majority for President and Congressman of 181—Union gain of 15. Portage City—McClellan 73 majority; Union loss, 89. Wyocena—Lincol, 81; Union loss, 41. Lodi—Lincoln 194 majority; gain of 68. Other votes about the same.

DODGE COUNTY.—Waupin, South Ward, for Lincoln, 110 majority; Sloan, 109 majority; Union loss, 9. North Ward—Lincoln, 7 majority; Sloan, 5; Union loss, 51. Town of Hubbard—Democratic majority, 214; Democratic gain, 92. Oak Grove—Lincoln, 86; Sloan, 84; Union loss, 13. Newport—Lincoln, 64; Sloan, 64; Union loss, 26. Rubicon—Lincoln, 17 majority; same on Congress; Union loss, 50. City of Beaver Dam—Lincoln, 92 majority; Sloan, 101 majority; 97 Union loss. Town of Beaver Dam—Lincoln, 15 majority; Sloan, 14 majority; Union loss, 35. Westford—McClellan, 9; Union loss, 10. Burnett—Lincoln, 81; Union loss, 14. Fox Lake—Lincoln, 31 majority; Union loss, 53. Chester—Lincoln, 50 majority; Union loss, 33. Trenton—76 for Lincoln; Union loss, 25.

MONROE COUNTY—Sparta—J. A. Chandler, for Senator, 195 maj; Farr, for Assembly, 209 maj. Angelo—Lincoln 36 maj; McIndoe 37 maj; Union gain 2; Chandler 35 maj. Leon—Lincoln 5 maj; Union loss 5; McIndoe 51 maj; Chandler 51 maj; Farr 51 maj. Sparta—Lincoln majority, 204; Union gain, 16. Tomah—Lincoln majority 37; Union loss 16.

JEFFERSON COUNTY—Palmyra—194 majority on the whole Union ticket; Union loss, 24. Watertown—Democratic majority, 450; Democratic gain, 118. Cold Springs—41 Union maj; loss of 12.

WALWORTH COUNTY—Whitewater—330 majority for Lincoln and 340 for Paine; Union loss 63. Delavan—Lincoln's majority, 330; Paine's majority, 327; Union gain, 8. Elkhorn—64 majority for Lincoln; 61 for Paine; Union loss, 27. La Grange—Lincoln, 130; Union loss 8. Eagle—Lincoln and Paine, 11 majority; Union gain, 7. Sugar Creek—40 Union maj; loss 28. Richmond—75 Union; Union loss 24.

KENOSHA COUNTY.—Kenosha City—Union majority for Lincoln and Paine, 61—Union loss, 77.

WAUKESHA COUNTY.—Oconomowoc—Lincoln, 34 majority; Paine, 37 maj.; Union loss 48. Waukesha—Lincoln, 93 maj.; Paine, 93 maj; Union loss, 13. Brookfield—146 Dem. maj; Dem. gain, 62. Pewaukee—24 Union; Union gain, 12. Delafield—33 Union; gain of 10. Lisbon—6 Union; gain 3. Ottawa—1 Dem. maj; Union gain 7. Genessee—13 Dem. maj; 28 Union loss. Vernon—33 Union maj; loss 5.

RACINE COUNTY.—Racine City—Lincoln and Paine's maj, 200; loss, 97.

FOND DU LAC COUNTY.—Oakfield—Lincoln and Sloan 123 maj.; Union loss, 15. Friendship—Dem. maj. for President and Congress, 59; Dem. gain, 38; Sawyer, rep, elected to Assembly. Ripon—Lincoln, 258 maj.; Union loss, 42. City of Fond du Lac—Lincoln and Sloan, 80 maj; Union loss, 10. Waupun—192 maj for Lincoln; Union loss, 15. Alto—80 maj. for Lincoln; Union loss, 15.

DANE COUNTY.—Madison City—McClellan, 105 majority; Union gain of 19 on last fall. West Point, 100 majority for McClellan; Union loss 16. Burke—McClellan 3 majority; Union loss 22. Sun Prairie—Lincoln 67 majority; Union loss 24. Fitchburg—McClellan 46 majority; Union loss 5. Oregon, Lincoln 97; Union loss 10. Camp Randall, Co. B, 45th Regiment—Lincoln 53, McClellan 11, McMinn 50, Parkinson 3. For Congress, Bouck 3. Keith in Manitowoc for Senate, 43, Reid 3. Madison Town—McClellan 21 majority; Democratic gain 10; Vilas 15 majority; Ross, Union candidate for Assembly will have a majority in his district with the soldiers' vote. Westport, reported at 100 for McClellan; Democratic gain 16. Rutland, 181 Union majority; Union gain 4. Pleasant Spring, 32 Union majority; 13 Union loss. Town of Dane; Union majority 85; gain 4. Bristol 46 Union majority; loss 3. County will probably go about 300 majority.

ROCK COUNTY—Rock county reported at 3,000 majority; Union gain of 315. Janesville city, 394 Union majority; Union gain of 28. Harmony, 133 Union majority; Union loss of 7. La Prairie, 130 Union majority; 27 Union gain. This a Union gain of 81 in three towns over 1860. Town of Janesville, 65 Union majority; loss of 11. Rock, 52 Union majority; Union gain of 28. Turtle, 179 Union majority; Union gain 15.

LA CROSSE COUNTY—Town of Barre, Lincoln 118—Congress same; Union gain of 2. La Crosse City gives Lincoln 49 majority; Union gain 10. Neshonoc, Lincoln 122 majority; Union gain 10.

WINNEBAGO COUNTY—Oskosh City, Lincoln 88 majority; Sawyer 81 majority; 82 Union loss.

OUTAGAMIE COUNTY—City of Appleton, Lincoln and Sawyer 86; Union loss 30.

BROWN COUNTY—Green Bay City—Lincoln 23; same as before. Howard—Lincoln 6; 49 Union gain.

SAUK COUNTY.—New Buffalo—Lincoln 124; Union loss 23.

WASHINGTON COUNTY—Richfield—McClellan 229; Democratic gain 40.

CRAWFORD COUNTY.—Prairie du Chien—McClellan 109; Democratic gain 72.

GRANT COUNTY.—Waterstown—Lincoln 33—all the vote—Union gain 4.

IOWA COUNTY.—Pulaski—McClellan 16; Union loss 37.

JUNEAU COUNTY.—New Lisbon—50 majority for Lincoln; Union loss 43. Manston—40 for Lincoln; Union loss 45.

GREEN LAKE COUNTY.—Berlin Town—Lincoln 120 majority; gain 15. Berlin—129 for Lincoln; Union gain 17.

MILWAUKEE.—Milwaukee city gives McClellan 2,354 majority.

THE NATIONAL VERDICT.

What the People Have Voted For.

The Principles Governing the Next Administration.

NATIONAL UNION PLATFORM, ADOPTED AT BALTIMORE, JUNE 7, 1864.

Resolved, That it is the highest duty of every American citizen to maintain, against all their enemies, the integrity of the Union and the paramount authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that, laying aside all differences of political opinion, we pledge ourselves, as Union men, and aiming at a common object, to do everything in our power to aid the government in quelling by force of arms the rebellion now raging against its authority, and bringing to the punishment due to their crimes the rebels and traitors arrayed against it.

Resolved, That we approve the determination of the Government of the United States not to compromise with rebels, or to offer any terms of peace except such as may be based upon an unconditional surrender of their hostility and a return to their allegiance to the Constitution and laws of the United States; and that we call upon the Government to maintain this position, and to prosecute the war with the utmost possible vigor, to the complete suppression of the rebellion, in full reliance upon the self-sacrifices, the patriotism, the heroic valor, and the undying devotion of the American people to their country and its free institutions.

Resolved, That as slavery was the cause, and now constitutes the strength of this rebellion, and as it must be always and everywhere hostile to the principles of Republican Government, justice and the national safety demand its utter and complete extirpation from the soil of the Republic; and that we uphold and maintain the acts and proclamations by which the Government, in its own defense, has aimed a death blow at this gigantic evil. We are in favor, furthermore, of such an amendment to the Constitution, to be made by the people in conformity with its provisions, as shall terminate and forever prohibit the existence of slavery within the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States.

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the army and navy, who have periled their lives in defense of their country, and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense shall be held in grateful remembrance.

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the practical wisdom, the unselfish patriotism, and unswerving fidelity to the Constitution and the principles of American liberty, with which Abraham Lincoln has discharged, under circumstances of unparalleled difficulty, the great duties of the Presidential office; that we approve and indorse, as demanded by the emergency and essential to the preservation of the nation, and as within the constitution, the measures and acts which he has adopted to defend the nation against its open and secret foes; that we approve especially the proclamation of emancipation, and the employment as Union soldiers of men heretofore held in slavery; and that we have full confidence in his determination to carry these, and all other constitutional measures essential to the salvation of the country, into full and complete effect.

Resolved, That we deem it essential to the general welfare that harmony should prevail in the national councils; and we regard as worthy of public confidence and official trust those only who cordially indorse the principles proclaimed in these resolutions, and which should characterize the administration of the government.

Resolved, That the government owes to all men employed in its armies, without regard to distinction of color, the full protection of the laws of war, and that any violation of these laws, or of the usages of civilization in time of war, by the rebels now in arms.

Resolved, That the foreign emigration which, in the past, has added so much to the wealth and development of resources and increase of power of this nation, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, should be fostered and encouraged by liberal and just policy.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the speedy construction of a railroad to the Pacific.

Resolved, That the national faith, pledged for the redemption of the public debt, must be kept inviolate, and that, for the purpose, we recommend economy and rigid responsibility in the public expenditures, and a righteous and just system of taxation; that it is the duty of every loyal State to sustain the credit and promote the use of the national currency.

Resolved, That we approve the position taken by the Government, that the people of the United States can never regard with indifference the attempt of any European power to overthrow by force, or supplant by fraud, the institutions of any republican government on the western continent; and that they will view with extreme jealousy, as menacing to the peace and independence of this country, the efforts of any such power to obtain new footholds for monarchical governments, sustained by a foreign military force, in near proximity to the United States.

INDIANA ELECTION.

Official Vote for Members of Congress.

[From the Indianapolis Journal.]

Districts.	1862. Union.	1862. Dem.	1864. Union.	1864. Dem.
I.	Johnson.	Law.	Allen.	Niblack.
Daviess	967	1,247	1,245	1,253
Dubois	303	1,035	305	1,507
Gibson	1,019	1,170	1,190	1,190
Knox	1,025	1,547	1,250	1,737
Martin	494	873	584	858
Pike	618	894	684	805
Posey	1,325	1,844	1,418	1,565
Spencer	1,028	1,183	1,560	1,443
Vanderburg	2,701	1,971	2,823	2,356
Warrick	1,112	1,044	1,375	1,451
Total	9583	11,963	12,610	14,730
Law's majority, 2,380; Niblack's majority, 2,110.				
II.	May.	Cravens.	Curry.	Kerr.
Clarke	800	1,900	1,226	2,087
Crawford	547	815	721	748
Floyd	517	1,565	1,709	2,407
Harrison	1,001	1,550	1,442	1,816
Orange	809	1,231	808	1,022
Perry	461	1,117	1,129	1,030
Scott	578	800	614	746
Washington	1,203	1,910	1,223	1,841
Total	6,211	10,911	9,084	11,357
Craven's majority, 4,790; Kerr's majority, 2,336.				
[illegible]				
IX.	Colfax.	Turpie.	Colfax.	Turpie.
Total	14,735	14,546	16,658	14,978
Colfax's majority, 219; Colfax's majority, 1,680.				

Agitation in the English Church.

The English church is agitated by assaults on both sides, brother Ignatius and his disciples trying to bring back the middle ages, and the men of the Essays and Reviews endeavoring to fraud the church onward to rationalism. The mummeries of brother Ignatius at Norwich lately were very gorgeous. Among the tableaux exhibited in the procession moving to the church were: Acolytes in scarlet trains and fine cambric surplices without sleeves—blue tippets, red sashes, and skull-caps, bearing green satin and silver banners of St. Ignatius. A young lady of about eighteen, dressed in flowing white robes and long white veil over her head, bearing a blue satin banner with the words in cloth of silver, "Hail Mary!" Young lady with a gorgeous white satin banner of the Virgin rising on clouds of silver to heaven, her feet planted on the serpent's head, which was very life-like; her dress was of silver, with purple velvet cloak studded with gold stars; emeralds and pearls were let into the border of the dress and gave it a dazzling appearance. Young lady with blue satin and silver banner of the Virgin and Child enthroned, the words "Salve Regina" in gold letters placed round the top of the banner. The psalms over, the anthem was sung, or rather shouted, to a perfect thunder of organ and drum: "Mary is taken up into heaven, to the kingdom where the King of kings sits upon his starry throne. Alleluia! Alleluia! Alleluia!" And now came the *Magnificat*, or Song of the Virgin—the grand feature of the Vesper service. All the candles were lighted, censers swung—the priest and cantors standing on the highest altar-steps in their gorgeous vestments—the acolytes swinging their censers immediately. As yet the ecclesiastical authorities of the Anglican church have taken no measures in regard to the new agitator, though most of the churches are closed to him by their respective rectors.

THE VERMONT RAIDERS.

Trial of the Raiders—The Proceedings in the Case—The Counsel—Appearance of the Prisoners—Feeling in Montreal.

[Cor. of the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.]

MONTREAL, Nov. 4, 1864.

The hearing in the case of the St. Albans freebooters is held in the fine large court house, fronting the Place d'Armes, which is one of the ornaments of the city. Though the case excites very stirring interest here, the audiences thus far have not been large. Perhaps fifty persons, a quarter of whom were Vermonters in attendance as witnesses on the case, crowded the space allotted to spectators in the little police court room on the ground floor, in which the hearing was expected to open on Wednesday morning. The presence of a dozen more in the hall, who would have got in if they could, made it worth while to adjourn to the larger court room up stairs.

The opening, set for ten o'clock on Wednesday morning, was delayed by an application on the part of the counsel of the prisoners to the Court of Queen's Bench for a writ of habeas corpus in behalf of all the prisoners. It was urged on frivolous grounds, and was promptly rejected by the court (Judges Aylwin, Mondelet and Drummond) without argument on the part of the prosecution. "Has there been a final commitment after hearing in this case?" asked Judge Aylwin. "None," was the answer. "Then there can be no writ granted," was the reply: "the decision of the court is that the petitioners take nothing by their petitions." And so they took nothing except some time and a rebuff by their manœuvre. The regular hearing now opened.

JUDGE COURSOL.

who holds the hearing, is Judge of the Court of Sessions, his jurisdiction as a police magistrate extending over the counties south to the line. He is a Frenchman, in the prime of life, black haired, with black mustache and beard upon his chin. He speaks English well, with a slight French accent. His reputation is that of a magistrate of decision and courage, not very erudite perhaps, but clearheaded and knowing how and where to get assistance when he needs it on a knotty point of law.

THE COUNSEL

for the prisoners are Mr. Abbott, a lawyer of some eminence at this bar; Mr. Kerr, of whom I happen to know very little, and Mr. Lafamme, a young French lawyer, who I am told is a leader of the "Rouges" party, a man of decided ability, and who promises to become one of the most distinguished members of the Montreal bar.

On the part of the prosecution is Mr. Carter, who is Clerk of the Crown, and acts in this case as Queen's counsel. To his appearance in this capacity the defense objected at the outset as forbidden by the Canadian statutes; but the objection, I believe, has been withdrawn. Mr. Johnson is also as Queen's counsel. Messrs. Ecson and Sowles, of St. Albans, appear for the St. Albans banks. The counsel for the United States are Mr. Bernard Devling, a gentleman of high standing as a criminal lawyer, and Hon. George F. Edmunds, who was engaged by Governor Smith, pursuant to instructions from the Department of State at Washington, and who has thus far been the only American lawyer present as representative of our Government. He has, however, taken no open part in arguments or examination, confining himself to a close watch of the proceedings, and to the important assistance which his high ability, learning and acuteness enable him to offer to the Canadian lawyers in the way of suggestion and advice. He has to-day, as I learn, secured an additional counsel for the United States, Hon. John Rose, well known as the leading member of the Montreal bar, who will bring his eminent talent and experience to the important questions involved. There is thus no ground for fear that the interest of the United States will suffer for the lack of able counsel.

THE PRISONERS

fill the jury box at the right hand of the Judge. They are fourteen in number, all, with one of two exceptions, under twenty-five years. Two or three are smooth faced fellows of apparently eighteen or nineteen years. Two of three have rather hard faces. Young, the leader, is one of these. Though constantly smiling there is a dare devil look in his eye, which he probably owes to something else than attention to his theological studies. Hutchinson, the one last caught, and one of the oldest of the gang, has a bad face, which he has tried to disguise by putting on spectacles and shaving off his whiskers. Wallace is a handsome, resolute looking young man. The others did not strike me as particularly desperate, wicked or brilliant in appearance. They are well dressed, showing a decided change for the better in that respect since they left St. Johns, thanks to the attentions of their secesh friends in this city, and look rosy and well fed, but are by no means cheerful and unconcerned as when they were first caught. On the contrary I thought I detected considerable anxiety in the faces of most of them, as they were identified by the witnesses, and watched the proceedings which they have begun to realize must result in their consignment to the felon's cell or gallows.

THE HEARING

Commenced with the reading of the "informations" on the six different charges, of the robbery of the banks, murder of Morrison, assault with intent to kill, horse stealing, robbery of Mr. Breck, and arson; after which the Court adjourned for that day. Yesterday the examination of witnesses on the charge of robbery of the banks, commenced in earnest. Mr. Sowles, cashier of the First National Bank, testified to the main facts of the robbery, and identified three of the actors, pointing them out by going up and laying his hand on each.

The Stanbridge magistrate who arrested six of them, also identified his men, and produced in Court the money, amounting to fifty five thousand dollars, which he took from them. The examination was protracted by occasional objections on the part of the prisoners' counsel, and by the great number of, as it seemed to me, useless questions put by Mr. Carter, who conducted the examination. If each of the dozen or twenty witnesses is to be examined at the same length, and all re-examined in turn on the six charges, it is evident that no decision can be reached this month.

It is probable, however, that the lawyers and court will agree to try the question of extradition through on the first charge, leaving the rest to be decided by the result of that. This will, of course, greatly shorten the proceedings.

THE PROBABLE RESULT.

No one doubts, I suppose, that the decision of Judge Coursol will be in favor of the delivery of the prisoners to our government as robbers. That such a decision should be reached is unquestionably the desire of the Canadian government, who realize that all trouble will cease with such a result, while with a contrary decision their trouble will have but begun. The delivery of the prisoners may, however, be delayed by a writ of *habeas corpus* from one of the higher courts of the province. That no such writ can be granted except in case of some irregularity in the proceedings before Judge Coursol, such as can hardly occur with all the legal talent engaged in the case, is, I believe, the opinion of some excellent lawyers. Others, however, think differently, and there are those also who think that after the decision of the highest provincial court, a writ of *habeas corpus* may be granted by the English courts, or the matter brought before the Privy Counsel of England by some appeal or writ of error. These points remain to be decided.

THE FEELING IN MONTREAL

is strong. Canada is full of rebels and rebel sympathizers, who would gladly stir up war between the United States and England. The great majority of intelligent citizens, however, realize the consequences of war, and the certainty of war if Canada is to be made the stronghold of rebel guerillas and marauding gangs. A citizen of Montreal, widely connected in business and deservedly respected and influential, assured me yesterday that in the event of the refusal to deliver up the raiders, he should at once close his affairs and leave the province; and there are many others who feel the same way.

The redoubtable Geo. N. Sanders is reported to have left the city last night, in company with the elder Young and Scott, fathers of two of the prisoners. They are probably "fixing up" a commission for Young from Jeff. Davis or concerting some scheme for the aid and comfort of the raiders.

A Horrible Tale Revived.

The Paris *Siecle*, in speaking of the buildings which are to come down in consequence of the changes connected with the removal of the Hotel Dieu, says:

At the angle of the Rues des Marmousets and des Deux-Ermites, which are both condemned to disappear, may be seen in the wall a sculptured stone, partially obliterated by time, but which still bears some traces of the former design, namely, a dog represented in bas-relief, in the place of a porcelain dog fixed there during the reign of Henry II. to commemorate an act of instinct accomplished by one of those faithful animals. At No. 2, in that street lived, in adjoining shops, a barber and a pastry cook. A stranger having one day entered the shop of the former to get shaved, was never seen to leave it. His family, being uneasy at his disappearance, had him sought for, and a friend, accompanied by the dog of the missing man and a sergeant of the watch, searched all over Paris. As the seekers were at length passing before this house in the Rue des Deux-Ermites, the dog began to scent about him with an uneasy air. It next rushed into the barber's shop and commenced scratching on the shop floor with such persistence that it led to the discovery of a trap-door over a cellar, which still exists, and where the body of the man was found cut into pieces. The barber, says the story, had made a bargain with his neighbor, whose pies, made of human flesh, had acquired a great celebrity, so that when a stranger came to get shaved he was placed on the trap, and, a spring being touched, he fell into the cellar below, where he was dispatched by the pastry-cook, if not killed by the fall. The two murderers were broken on the wheel, and their houses razed to the ground. Is there any truth in this story? What is certain is, that until the commencement of the sixteenth century there might have been seen an open space, at a spot formerly occupied by the houses, the cellars of which could still be seen. Francis I. it was who permitted the present habitation to be built.

☞ A. J. Caraday of Iowa City, Iowa, has just issued a Laconic Arithmetic on the system of conciliation, containing short and simple rules for computing interest, areas, surfaces and solids, and many formulas and useful tables. As a book of reference it is invaluable. The rules are brief and simple, and cover all the operations required in every day business.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, 1864.

Business men have not entirely recovered from the excitement of the election, and consequently have given very little attention to monetary transactions to-day. Although two days have been forced into one, the calls upon the banks have been comparatively light. But they all anticipate a rush from packers for the next week. The amount of pork that will be packed within that time will be very large, and as it takes about double the money to hold the same amount than it did last year, it will be readily understood that an immense aggregate of money will be required. Happily the supply is abundant.

Exchange remains about the same as Monday. The supply is scarcely equal to the demand. Bankers decline to sell each other at less than par, and it was difficult to get it to-day at that price. The quotations remain as before—½ discount buying; ½ premium selling. A large part that the bankers purchase they have to pay par for.

The Eastern telegraph refused to do duty to-day, it having gone on a "big bust" last night. As a consequence no gold quotations have been received from New York to-day. Our brokers commenced offering at 245 in the morning, but soon dropped to 242, and it closed dull at that figure. One large lot was sold at 241½ at near the close. There is a good demand for Government bonds—5-20's are held at 102½.

The National Banks.

The following official abstract, dated November 1st, has just been published, of the quarterly reports of the national banking associations of the United States, showing their condition on the morning of the first Monday in October, A. D. 1864, before the commencement of business on that day:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$93,238,657 92
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	2,202,318 20
Expense account	1,021,569 02
Remittances and other cash items	7,640,169 14
Due from National banks	19,965,720 47
Due from other banks	14,051,396 31
United States bonds and other United States securities	108,064,400 00
Bills of other banks	4,687,727 28
Specie and other lawful money	44,801,497 20
Other items	1,434,643 76
Aggregate	$297,108,195 30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$86,782,802 75
Surplus fund	2,010,286 10
Notes in circulation	45,260,504 00
Deposits	121,645,820 55
Dividends unpaid	590,718 10
Due to National banks	20,145,449 85
Due to other banks	14,716,984 96
Profits	5,982,392 22
Other items	43,229 77
Aggregate	$297,108,195 30

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the past 48 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 48 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	15,391	2,567
Wheat	150,457	44,500
Corn	40,974	24,500
Oats	130,232	61,125
Rye	9,832	....
Barley	9,759	....
Grass Seed	20,994	74,800
Broom Corn	5,467	47,502
Cured Meats	10,060	44,965
Beef	....	1,965
Pork	....	2,312
Lard	....	21,379
Tallow	5,178	26,597
Butter	31,944	9,791
Hogs	20,671	7,122
Cattle	2,311	881
Hides	172,314	73,469
Highwines	175	379
Wool	27,960	6,903
Lumber, m	630	2,288
Shingles, m	690	1,278
Lath m	85	312
Salt, brls	....	5,154
Salt, bags	626	....

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, but owing to the absence of news from New York, business was comparatively light and the markets ruled quiet.

Flour was in but limited request, and the market was dull and heavy—with sales of only about 1,000 brls, at $10 35@11.62½ for White Winter, $10 00 for Red Winter, $8.37½@9 00 for Spring Extras, and $7.80 for Spring Superfine.

The Wheat market opened firm but closed quiet and steady. About 100,000 bushels changed hands, at $1.89@1.93 for No 2 Red, $1.84 for Rejected Red, $1.70 for no grade red, $1.90 for No 1 Spring, $1.83½@1.86½ for No 2 Spring, and $1.73@1.74 for Rejected Spring—the market closing firm and steady at $1.84½ for No 2.

Corn was scarce and prices advanced 1c per bushel, with sales of about 17,000 bushels, at $1.33 for No 1 Corn, $1 30@1.31½ for No 2, and $1.00@1 05 for New Corn.

Oats were a ½@¾c per bushel lower, and the demand was moderately active. About 180,000 bu were sold at 64@64½c for No. 1, and 62 for Rejected in store. The market closing steady at 64c for No. 1.

Rye was steady and firm with light sales at $1.12 for No. 1, and $1 10@1.11 for No. 2 in store.

Barley was dull, with trifling sales at $1.56@1.57 for No. 2.

Highwines were dull, with sales of only 100 brls at $1 64.

Provisions were firmer. There was an active demand for Prime Mess Pork at $33.00, and we note sales of 1,000 brls at that price,—sellers generally hold at $33.50. Mess Beef was in demand at $16.00, and Extra Mess at $18.00, but packers were asking an advance of $1.00. Lard was in active request, and we note an advance of ½c ℔ lb, with sales of 850 trcs, at 22c for choice kettle, and 21@21½c for prime steam Lard.

Grain Freights advanced 1½@2c per bushel, with engagements at 7½@8½c for oats to Buffalo.

The Grocery market has been unusually quiet. The excitement consequent upon yesterday's elections has not subsided, and attention seems to be thoroughly absorbed in watching the results. The leading staples continue very firm at former quotations. Rio Coffee is in small supply and firm at 45@47½c per lb. Hard Sugars are quiet at 28@28½c per lb, and on refined grades prices are firmer with an upward tendency.

There is a fair supply of Anthracite Coal, and with an active demand the market continues firm at $20.00@22.00 per ton for Lehigh, and at $18.00 per ton for other descriptions.

Whitefish are in small supply, and moderately active at $8.00@8.25 per hf brl. Mackerel in limited receipts and very firm at previous quotations. Codfish firm and unchanged.

Dried Apples are in more liberal supply, and with an active demand the market is firm at 10½@11½c per lb for fair to choice qualities. Foreign Fruits are quiet and firm, but with no essential change.

Timothy Hay is in good supply with a limited demand. Bester pressed rules steady at $22.00@23.00 per ton in round lots. Prairie Hay in abundant supply. Market quiet and easy at $13.00@14.00 per ton for round lots of bester pressed.

Green Salted Hides in moderate supply and firm at 10@10½c ℔ lb. Dry Flint in good demand and firm at 17½@18c per lb.

Carbon Oil, the market is very active, with a limited and inadequate supply. Prices rule firm with an advance of 2c per gallon on previous quotations. We quote best White Oil at 85@86c per gallon.

LATER.

In the afternoon, owing to the storm, there was little or nothing done, and the Wheat market was quiet and nominal at $1.84@1.84½ for No 2 Spring. Coarse grains and Highwines were nominal.

In Beef Cattle the market has been moderately active and firm at previous quotations. Entered sales 1,713 head, at $3.25@6.75, chiefly at $3.80@4.50 ℔ 100 lbs.

In Hogs the market has been less active, and prices weaker, with a decline of 10@15c ℔ 100 lbs on previous quotations. Entered sales at the various yards 11,809 head, at $9.50@10.75, chiefly at $10@10.25 ℔ 100 lbs. There are about 10,000 Hogs in the yards this evening unsold.

Crop Circular from the Department of Agriculture.

For the purpose of laying before the public a summary statement of the amount of the crops of 1864, in advance of the publication of the bi-monthly report for September and October of the Department of Agriculture, I have adopted this mode of communicating it as preferable to that used heretofore, because it will reach, directly, a much larger number of daily papers. The crops for the years 1862, 1863, and 1864, estimated in bushels, &c., from the returns of the correspondents of this department, are as follows:

[illegible]

The bi-monthly report for September and October, which will be issued within a week, contains much other useful matter besides the reports of these crops.

ISAAC NEWTON,
Commissioner of Agriculture.

Washington, Nov. 5, 1864.

Shipments of Specie from New York Last Saturday.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

The specie shipments are heavy, and amount to $2,111,800. Of this sum the New York takes out $856,000, the Louisiana $310,000, the Celia $80,800, the Glasgow $700,000, and the City of Cork $550,000.

St. Louis Live Stock Market—Nov. 7.

BEEF CATTLE—The demand is pretty active at the present reduced prices. Received at the Broadway yards, 151 head; at the Bellevue yards, 742 head. Sales at the Broadway yards included 48 head at 3c; 41 do at 3½@3¾c; 72 do at 4@4½c, and 12 do at 3¼@5c per lb gross. At the Bellevue yards, 66 head at 3¼@3¾c; 33 do at 2.90c; 113 do at 3c; 136 do at 3½@3¾c ℔ lb gross.

HOGS—Market active at full prices. Received at the Broadway yards, 1,966 head. Sales at the same yards included 850 head at 10@11c gross. A lot of 40, and another of 45 head, averaging over 200 lbs, brought 11c ℔ lb.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, 1864.

LUMBER—Received since Monday, 620,000 feet; shipped, 2,288,000 feet. The receipts yesterday and to-day have been very limited, and the weather more than ordinarily unfavorable for business. There are no reported sales, but the market continues firm, and without quotable change.

SHINGLES—Receipts since Monday, 690,000; shipments, 1,278,000. With a very limited inquiry, the receipts have been small, and prices easy at previous rates.

LATH—Receipts since Monday, 85,000 pcs; shipments, 312,000 pcs. Market quiet and unchanged. The following are the yard prices:

[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

BEEF CATTLE—Received since Monday, 2,311 head of Beef Cattle; entered sales of the various yards, 1,713 head, at $3.25@6.75, chiefly at $3.80@4.50 ℔ 100 lbs.

Yesterday being almost exclusively set apart for the elections, the amount of business done at the yards was almost nominal. To-day the weather has been about as unpropitious for out door operations as it well could be. During the morning it rained in torrents, and throughout the afternoon the wind blew a perfect tornado, so that the yards have been almost deserted, buyers and sellers gladly availing themselves of the best shelter that could be obtained.

Considering the drawbacks which have existed for anything like active operations, a very fair amount of business has been got through, as indicated by the gross amount of sales. There has been no change in the character of the receipts, which consisted almost exclusively of common to fair medium grades. One or two city packers have been buying freely, the remainder being taken on army account, and by city butchers and speculators. Good Cattle are in fair demand and very firm with an upward tendency; and for lower grades there is a good inquiry, chiefly for packing, the market continuing firm at our previous quotations.

BEEF CATTLE SALES SINCE MONDAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—The receipts since Monday amount to 20,671 hogs. Entered sales at the various yards 11,809 head, at $9.50@10.75, chiefly at $10.00@10.25 ℔ 100 lbs.

Under the influence of several drawbacks the market has been unsettled and business restricted, the result of which is that there are in the yards this evening about 10,000 hogs unsold. Yesterday it could hardly have been expected that very much attention could be paid to anything beyond the important political struggle in hand; a few buyers entered an appearance in the yards for a short time, but evidently more for the purpose of looking round than aught else.

This morning the weather was very unfavorable, so much so that few buyers were in the yards; towards noon there were symptoms of a favorable change, and for an hour or two business assumed a brisk appearance, when a perfect hurricane commenced, rendering it almost impossible to remain in our bleak and exposed cattle yards.

Independent of all other reasons, there has been considerably less firmness in the market, owing to the unfavorable character of eastern advices. In New York there is a large quantity of stock unsold, and a general indisposition on the part of operators to concede to present prices. Shippers are not able to make any concession without loss to themselves, hence stock is being held over in New York from day to day, each party anticipating eventually to accomplish their end.

The market has been consequently unsettled, both shippers and packers limiting their operations, anticipating a decline in prices. Upon previous quotations, we note a reduction of 10@15c per 100 lbs, the market closing weak and dull.

HOG SALES SINCE MONDAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, 1864.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of 2c storage per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

[illegible]

MARINE LIST

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED .... Nov. 8.

[illegible]

Disasters on Lake Michigan.

[From this morning's Milwaukee Sentinel.]

We are indebted to Capt. Calloway, of the scow brig Gladiator, for particulars of several marine disasters that occurred along the lake shore in the late storm.

The brig Mahoning is ashore three miles south of Sheboygan Harbor.

The scow Swallow struck the North Pier in attempting to enter the harbor at Sheboygan, and went ashore. She was got off subsequently, damaged probably to the extent of $1,500. The Gladiator struck in a similar manner, smashing in her starboard bow almost from the water's edge upwards, but succeeded in making the harbor. Damage not serious.

Capt Calloway learned that the schooner Cumberland was sunk off [illegible] which he did not learn.

A small black vessel was also seen [illegible] Bailey's Harbor.

Capt. Calloway reports the storm as [illegible] of great severity, and he was [illegible] in saving his vessel from total loss.

MARINE NEWS.

BRIG CONCORD SUNK.—The brig Concord, [illegible] in Detroit, loaded with lumber [illegible] was sunk off Sandusky Bay, in the [illegible] of Thursday. The Concord [illegible] Home Insurance Company of New York.—*Buffalo Express.*

[illegible]

Special Notices.

IODINE. Dr. H. Anders & Co.'s IODINE WATER.

[illegible]

Sold by BLISS & SHARP, 144 Lake-st., Chicago.

Miscellaneous.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN,

A LADY OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Who is Mrs. S. A. Allen?

[illegible]

Mrs S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing.

The Great Unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying and Dressing the Hair.

[illegible]

CONVINCING TESTIMONY FROM DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMEN.

Free-will Offerings for Benefits Received.

High Praise.

[illegible]

Renewed his Age.

[illegible]

Valuable Testimony.

[illegible]

For Children's Hair.

[illegible]

His Wife Approves.

[illegible]

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE, Nos. 198 & 200 Greenwich st., New York.

A Remarkable Case.

[illegible]

JOSEPH BURNETT & CO., Boston.

And sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

CATARRH. DR. R. GOODALE'S CATARRH REMEDY

AND MODE OF TREATMENT IS THE ACME OF PERFECTION.

Cures Catarrh in all its Types and Stages.

[illegible]

Drunkenness Cured.

[illegible]

JNO. K. KROMER, Wholesale Agent, 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Hand's Specific.

[illegible]

JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent, 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Colgate's Honey Soap.

This celebrated TOILET SOAP, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

Dr. James

[illegible]

Dr. Bigelow, Confidential Physician,

[illegible]

Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the name of BRAINERD, IVES & CO., for the transaction of a general Commission and Produce business. [illegible]

CHICAGO, Oct. 1, 1864.

Business Cards.

GEO. W. PHILLIPS, Jr., & CO. PROVISION AND PRODUCE BROKERS, Office, 5 Tyler's Block, Lasalle street, Bet. Lake and South Water sts., Chicago.

GREGG & HUGHES, Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers, No. 13 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill.

Educational.

RACINE COLLEGE, A CHURCH SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, RACINE, WISCONSIN. Rev. JAMES De KOVEN, D. D., Rector.

[illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. Capital, ... $500,000. No. 50 Lasalle Street. U. S. DEPOSITORY & FISCAL AGENT. SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR 10-40 Loan and 10-40 Gold Bearing Bonds.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

[illegible]

Clothing.

39 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

JOHN T. MARTIN'S SON & CO., Successors to MARTIN & BROS., (Formerly of St. Louis and Chicago,) Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of CLOTHING.

Drugs and Chemicals.

H. REED & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, 40 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill.

[illegible]

Coal.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

[illegible]

Premium Certificates.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO HOLD[illegible]

[illegible]

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

Dr. E. Anders & Co.'s

HOUSE WATER.

CURES DYSPEPSIA, LIVER, KIDNEY AND BLADDER COMPLAINTS, and all diseases of the Urinary Organs. Has received the endorsement of the most eminent physicians in the country. Is the only remedy that has ever been introduced to the public that will remove the gravel, and at the same time dissolve the stone in the bladder. Is the only remedy that will remove the calculi from the kidneys. Is the only remedy that will cure Diabetes. Is the only remedy that will cure Bright's disease of the kidneys. Is the only remedy that will cure Dropsy. Is the only remedy that will cure Female Weakness. Is the only remedy that will cure Inflammation of the Bladder. Is the only remedy that will cure Retention of Urine. Is the only remedy that will cure Incontinence of Urine. Is the only remedy that will cure Irritation of the Bladder. Is the only remedy that will cure Ulceration of the Bladder. Is the only remedy that will cure Stricture. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Back, Loins and Kidneys. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Bladder. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Urethra. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Perineum. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Testicles. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Glans Penis. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Prostate Gland. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Seminal Vesicles. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Rectum. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Abdomen. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Groin. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Thighs. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Knees. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Legs. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Feet. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Toes. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Heels. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Ankles. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Shins. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Calves. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Hips. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Shoulders. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Arms. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Elbows. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Wrists. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Hands. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Fingers. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Thumbs. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Head. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Face. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Eyes. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Ears. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Nose. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Mouth. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Teeth. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Gums. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Tongue. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Throat. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Chest. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Lungs. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Heart. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Stomach. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Bowels. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Liver. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Spleen. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Pancreas. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the Gall Bladder. Is the only remedy that will cure Pain in the

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1864.

THE CITY.

WINDOW SMASHER.—A heavy stone was thrown through the window of the building recently occupied by C. G. Perkins, Randolph, on Tuesday evening. The pane of glass broken, will cost two hundred dollars to replace.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—The Chicago Theological Seminary has opened with eleven students in the entering class, and twenty-six all told. Of the present students four are from the East and one from Minnesota.

GOOD TO CINCINNATI.—Major General Hooker and staff left last evening for Cincinnati. It was understood that they will go by way of Toledo. Gen. Hooker's staff have been detailed for the regular dinner camp at Johnson's Island Lear the latter city to-morrow.

NORTHWESTERN FREEDMEN'S FAIR.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Fair for the benefit of the Freedmen will be held on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in the room of the Young Men's Christian Association. A full attendance is requested.

REMOVE THE NEWS.—Remember the meeting this evening in Bryan Hall, a call for which is published in another column. Let every Union man and woman in the city be present. The returns will be reported and the interest will end up by short speeches, which must not occupy more than five minutes in length. Come and let us rejoice together.

POCKET PICKING.—Yesterday morning, a stranger in this town, named James Leghman, while injudiciously spending his time and money in a saloon on Canal street, near Adams, had his pocket picked of a portmonnaie containing some letters of introduction, to business men in this city, and about fifty dollars in money.

MOT HERE.—P. McCarty, a gentleman of the McClellan school of tactics was charged yesterday in the Police Court with voting illegally in the Fifteenth Ward, where although he had no residence, he voted to avoid a fight. The magnanimous Justice Miller released him without an investigation.

THE CASS DOUGLAS BAND.—The loyal voters of Chicago are greatly indebted to this excellent organization for valuable aid in the recent campaign. Without remuneration they have liberally offered their services on all public occasions, and have delighted all with their superior music. It is no more than right that some substantial token of appreciation should be presented to them.

TWO NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE CHEAP.—The Copperhead candidate for Congress having no further use for his two newspapers, will sell them cheap for cash or "approved paper." One of the concern—the "Northwestern Democrat," will be given away to whoever will take it, unless a purchaser can be procured. For particulars enquire of the agent, ex-Lieutenant Governor of Virginia.

MORE ARRESTS.—Yesterday morning eight of the bummers who came to the city with Seth Reed, designs, upon the order of Brigadier General Walsh, were arrested and are now in close custody. They were all well armed with Enfield revolvers of the latest and pattern of those furnished to the enemies of Mr. Walsh. The number arrested within the last twenty-four hours reaches forty. Total arrested, two hundred and fifty.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a workman engaged on the roof of a building in course of erection near the Central Depot was blown to the ground, a distance of over thirty feet, and severely injured. The sufferer was carried to his residence in an insensible condition, and medical aid summoned.

About the same time the violence of the wind swept a portion of the iron front of the old Sherman House, standing on the corner of Lake and Market streets.

DESERVED PROMOTION.—Dr. J. W. Hughes, late of this city, has just received the appointment as Major in the 38th Ohio regiment. Major Hughes entered the army as a private in the 126th Ohio, and was soon promoted to the rank of Captain for meritorious service. He was an Englishman, and served as Captain in the Fifth British Dragoon Guards for many years, being one of those gallant men who made the famous charge at Balaclava, in which he was severely wounded.

THE BANNER WARD.—The Ninth may claim the honor of being the banner ward; in a vote of 2,698, she received the majority for Lincoln. The Tenth Ward has done next best, her majority being 639—but she had the large vote of 1,781, from which to count it. We wish to make no invidious distinction where all have done so well, but of the Ninth we may be permitted to say "Many daughters have done excellently, but thou excellest them all."

AN OUTRAGE.—The ladies of the Soldiers' Rest yesterday received notice that a squad of soldiers would be there immediately and would wash breakfast. With some generosity the ladies hurried to work, and soon had the tables covered with the good things which are wont to be provided for the soldiers. Imagine the disgust of their surprise when they saw march into the room forty of the rebel finders captured during the past three days. They were naturally enraged. We are not quite sure as to the identity of the person giving the order or we would give his name.

"HONOR TO WHOM HONOR."—In our recent report of the doings of the battenut fraternity who are to receive medals from Chicago with their compliments, their detection and arrest, we omitted to do justice to the corps of detectives connected with the office of the Provost Marshal. Messrs. Peter C. Bonhamb, E. H. Bernadotte, and others whose names we have been unable to learn, landed in the city last week, went with them to the Richmond House, where they rendezvoused, paired off with them in their drinks, slept with them in their lodgings, obtained their passwords and manual signs, and found out nearly the secret. While all credit is due to those who aided in the arrest, the dexterity of the men who fastened conviction on the traitors should be specially noted.

THE STORM.—The copious showers which visited the city towards the close of election day ripened into a perfect deluge as yesterday morning dawned, and this was succeeded by such a strong blow as rendered the streets scarcely safe. The wind was the strongest for damage to the shipping, blowing partially off shore, but in the city there was a considerable number of wrecks. One vessel was overtaxed by the force of the wind near the Sherman House, another had its mast and rigging carried away by the same baneful agency. Windows were blown in, chimney pots innumerable came to the ground, fears were entertained that the steeple of the Court House and Tribune building would be blown down, and unfortunate persons who had been out all night, and were therefore not provided with umbrellas, were persuaded into fitting their hollow or their cracked hatsized of their enemies. In the country the wind was equally severe, and the rain perhaps heavier. But why does the rebel organ talk about the storm? Are not the rebels in their element? Are not Caitiffs and traitors supposed to be abroad in the darkness and storm? Are not their votes as "honest" as those of peace loving men who remain at home? Are not their votes as "honest" as those of the peace men who were driven from the polls?

And all the soldiers in the field who are citizens of Chicago long a loved to vote, the majority for Lincoln instead of 1,000 would have been exceedingly large. A friend of the Republican have accused both branches of the Legislature they will be unanimously in favor of the election of Abraham Lincoln. Judge Fullerton to come home for that purpose.

THE CHICAGO BRIGADE.—Brig. General Charles Walsh and Judge Booker S. Morris, the Commissioner, left last evening for Cairo, where the remaining thousand, and last Chicago regiment of the Army of Liberty for this occasion, are still quartered in the guard house at Camp Douglas. It is unnecessary to add some of these gentlemen and those of their command will be welcomed with open arms and hearts to every other reunion, and it is hinted that efforts have been made to compel them to remain in the city for a day or two, but their own loyal impulses and the calls for home service would not allow them to linger. Such a body of men as the brigade will be a host in themselves, and the rebels in front of them will be fortunate if they escape with their lives.

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THE ELECTION.

The Straight Union Ticket Elected in Cook County, except a few Supervisors.

Yesterday rebukes quiet reigned in the streets—especially many morality for—Some future hereof did not seem disposed to let us off so easily. After all the hangy and bustle, and noise of contending elements in Chicago, it seemed scarcey the thing to settle down so suddenly into a deep calm. Everywhere the excitement was great, and the calm might have been more dangerous even than the storm. And so it was. It had a thick veil of atmospheric movement by way of variety.

The day was all right definitions, but scarcely satisfactory to the thousands and tens of thousands, who having done their duty on election day, waited anxiously to hear the result. Early in the forenoon rifling out from every hillock announcing that the polls were open, and by the time most of the voters had breakfasted here and there from the mass, show that the whirlwind of national duty was in motion. A very large proportion of the thrift, however, left a grain which will rank as No. 1 (in the) spring. But we are happy to say that the curiosity of many to want to know exactly how much, and the wind and rain have jarred and better which of the fighting. The returns are not quite so large as they would have been but for the rain. However, we can afford to wait yet a little while to learn the result, and a band not with regard to kind, only of degree.

From the towns outside the city, but embraced within the county, we have not been able to report quite to gather the majorities on the Presidential vote only, and not even those in four of the large the roads were too bad yesterday to make travelling very agreeable. The following summaries, however, will be found not more than five minutes in sent purposes, showing "who is who," do not give the returns in many instances, but the figures being subject to small accretion or diminution for splits not yet counted. Where, however, there has been a change in majorities, we have obtained

Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. NO. 125. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1864. WEEKLY EDITION.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
Office, No. 51 Clark Street.
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city (per week)... 25
" " " (per quarter)... $3.25
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year... $12.00
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months... 6.00
Tri-Weekly, per year... 6.00
Weekly, single copy one year... 2.50
" " " six months... 1.25
Clubs of [illegible], one year... 9.00
" " [illegible] " ... 20.00
" " twenty " ... 40.00
And to the getter of the club, one copy extra to the person ordering it.
☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.
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Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1864.

THE TREASURY.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Times says:

"Statements of receipts and disbursements of the year ending June 12, 1864, are nearly completed in the different bureaus of the Treasury Department, and Secretary Fessenden will soon have them in his hands for the preparation of his annual report. Results show that receipts from Internal Revenue reach one hundred and nine millions, while customs receipts amount to one hundred and two millions. Among the details of Internal Revenue returns it may be stated that thirty million dollars have been derived from a tax upon spirituous and malt liquors. Tobacco has given seven millions, and oddly enough receipts from leather are about the same as those from iron, being in each case about four millions five hundred thousand."

If we assume that the above statement of the receipts from Internal Revenue and Customs Duties is approximately correct, we have the gratifying intelligence that the revenue derived from the former source has more than trebled since the last annual report, while the receipts from duties on imports have likewise very largely increased. The comparative receipts from these sources for the two years have been as follows:

	1863.	1864.	Increase.
Int. Rev.	$37,640,787 95	$109,000,000	$71,359,212 05
Customs.	69,059,642 40	102,000,000	32,940,357 60
	$106,700,430 35	$211,000,000	$104,299,569 65

It thus appears that the receipts from the two principal sources of revenue have been nearly doubled within the year. But the exhibit is by no means a fair showing of the operation of the amended tax and tariff laws, because they did not go into operation until the last quarter of the year. Indeed, the new tax law may be said not to have gone into operation yet, because there has been practically no opportunity to reach the increased revenue from distilled spirits, which, when fully realized, is expected to yield one third of the whole amount. Moreover, nothing is shown as yet from the income tax on incomes, which constitutes a very large item in the national exchequer. It is safe to estimate that when the two laws shall have been in practical operation for one fiscal year they will yield a revenue of $300,000,000 without further amendment, which in time of peace would pay the interest at six per cent on a debt of $5,800,000,000 and leave $100,000,000 per annum for the ordinary expenses of the Government. In other words we can carry a debt, if need be, nearly three times as large as our present debt, supposing all of our greenbacks to be converted into six per cent bonds, without any heavier taxation than we now have.

We esteem this a fitting time to mention the names of two gentlemen who have contributed in almost equal measure to the success which has attended the measures of the Government for raising this enormous revenue. We need not say that we refer to SALMON P. CHASE and WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN. The former as Secretary of the Treasury during the three most eventful years of the nation's existence, and the latter as Chairman of the Senate Committee of Finance and subsequently as Mr. Chase's successor, have given us the revenue system now in force, which must ever remain a monument to their industry and sagacity. It is a mark, worthy of more than passing notice, of the magnanimity of these statesmen, that no cloud ever existed between them. If Mr. Chase could have designated his successor, he would have selected Mr. Fessenden. If Mr. Fessenden had been consulted, he would have insisted upon Mr. Chase's remaining in charge of the duties which he had performed so well.

We observe that some of our contemporaries in Maine are talking of the re-election of Mr. Fessenden to the Senate for the term commencing on the 4th of March next. That Mr. Fessenden is the most accomplished man who has held a seat in that body of late years is a fact conceded by his associates and generally recognized by the public. As a debater he has no superior, as a practical legislator very few equals. His departure from the Senate was held to be as great a loss to that body as his accession to the Treasury was a gain to that Department after it had been deprived of its former chief. While we cannot presume to advise the people of Maine in their political duties, we have an equal interest with them in whatever pertains to that great Department of the Government, without which all other departments would cease to exist. Presuming it to be optional with Mr. Fessenden whether he shall remain in his present position or return to the Senate at the expiration of the Presidential year, we may at least say that we conceive it to be his duty not to relinquish his present post in favor of any individual less qualified for its duties than the two statesmen who have administered it with such eminent success since the rebellion began, or one who could command less of the public confidence than they. While the Senate may be more congenial to his tastes than the portfolio now in his charge, the country will insist that he shall keep ever in consideration the magnitude of the interests confided to him, as we doubt not he will. History will do justice to the trials and triumphs of Mr. Chase and Mr. Fessenden, in their official relations, no less than to the achievements of the most successful commanders who have led the soldiers of the Union to victory.

Gen. Logan in Command at McLeansboro.

When Gen. Logan made his speech at Mt. Vernon on Monday last, as our readers remember, he was assailed by a Copperhead armed with a revolver, and was obliged to defend himself with some convenient crockery that happened to be on the platform. On the following day he spoke at McLeansboro, and here he and his friends were attacked by a mob howling, and throwing brickbats at the Union procession. When they arrived at the stand provided for the speaking, Gen. Logan mounted the platform and informed the plug uglies that on the previous day he had been attacked while unarmed—that to day he and his friends were prepared for any kind of a muss, and that he would now take command of the Union men of Hamilton county on the ground, and settle the questions at issue by fighting, if they liked that better than they did his speaking. Thereupon he came down from the platform, and took a position where the bricks had been falling thickest, and cocked his revolver. In another instant the howling had ceased, the brickbats disappeared, and all was serene. The meeting proceeded with the utmost quiet and decorum, and many "who came to scoff, remained to pray."

The Official Vote on the Maryland Constitution.

The following is the official vote as deposited with the Executive of the State, on the constitution, from Baltimore city and the several counties of the State.

Counties.	For.	Against.
Allegany	[illegible]	[illegible]
Anne Arundel	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore County	[illegible]	[illegible]
Carroll	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caroline	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calvert	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cecil	[illegible]	[illegible]
Charles	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dorchester	[illegible]	[illegible]
Frederick	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harford	[illegible]	[illegible]
Howard	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kent	[illegible]	[illegible]
Montgomery	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prince George	[illegible]	[illegible]
Queen Anne's	[illegible]	[illegible]
Somerset	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Mary's	[illegible]	[illegible]
Talbot	[illegible]	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	[illegible]
Worcester	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	27,541	29,536
		27,541

Majority against as home vote... 1,995

The soldiers' vote, added to the above, is given in the Governor's proclamation—making the majority for the new constitution [illegible].

☞ A movement has been set on foot among the friends of the late Gen. Birney, at Philadelphia, to raise a fund for his widow and family; and the Bulletin states that the subscriptions already made are so large as to render it certain that no single sum will be [illegible].

☞ There is at St. Etienne, in France, a [illegible], eighteen years of age, affected with a rare, though not unparalleled, infirmity. [illegible] but sees perfectly well at night [illegible] darkness.

☞ There is no crime in the history of [illegible], to be compared with [illegible] digging up the dead soldiers [illegible] from their martyrs' graves in [illegible] making them vote against the [illegible] they died to sustain.

THE NORTHWEST CONSPIRACY.

The Military Trials at Cincinnati—Heffren Turns States' Evidence—The Whole Plot Turned Inside Out.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Nov. 4.

The military commission now trying Bowles, Milligan and others, finished the examination of H. L. Burnhams to-day, and the direct examination of Horace Heffren, one of the accused, who took the stand as States evidence. Mr. H. did not know until he was called by the Judge Advocate, he would be made a witness, and was not consulted with his counsel. His testimony is startling and direct in regard to the conspiracy. He joined the order of American Knights in November, 1863, at his office in Salem, Ind. He was elected Grand Senior. He attended the State Council, February 17th, 1864. Mr. Bowles and Mr. Milligan were present. Humphreys and Horsey were not. Committees were appointed on newspaper, &c., and also to find out whether any persons initiated had conspired to reveal the secrets of the Order.

Grand Commander Dodd had preferred charges against Mr. Malatt, of Sullivan county, as chairman of the Committee. Heffren reported, after a full investigation, that there was not evidence to sustain the charge. The penalty for revolution was death. He understood that officers were elected—Dodd, Grand Commander; witness, Deputy Grand Commander; and Milligan, Walker, Humphreys, and Major McGraw of Harrison county, were elected Major Generals. The districts were altered, and Bowles was elected in McGraw's place. He never attended the meeting of the State Council of June 14th. THE ORDER WAS COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF DEMOCRATS.

He never knew a member who was not a Democrat, and no one of another party could have got in, unless he professed to be a Democrat. That was a *sine qua non*. There were two organizations in the Order—the civil and military, one within the other. The civil organization, which composed the mass of the members, he considered as purely political, to bring out a full Democratic vote and insure party success. It was understood that the Administration party would not allow the Democrats a fair vote, and they had determined to have a free vote or a free fight.

The military organization was confined to a committee of the Order unknown to him. The purpose of that organization was to separate the Northwest—Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky—from the Eastern States, and form a Northwestern Confederacy, or join the South. This was what was communicated to the members of the civic organizations. He would not have known it but for his officered position as Deputy Grand Commander. The military plan was probably known to the leaders and to the Committee of Thirteen, who were known only by the Grand Commander and themselves. They expected to control the civil organization by their influence. Dodd was a military leader, but Dr. Bowles was above him. The military officers were above the civil, and controlled and directed the arming of the order and its military movements. He learned this from James B. Wilson, Adjutant General on Bowles' staff. From him he got all his information about the Order, after his return from French Lick Springs, where Bowles lived. He had never understood that the rank and file of the Order were to be armed at its expense, but at their own. Those under control of the military officers were to be armed at the expense of the Order. The military chiefs detailed men to go into the various townships and pick out a certain number of men to be armed. Reports of arms and ammunition on hand were taken by these men and reported to the branch Temples, I think in secret cypher to the county Temples and State Council. Dr. Wilson once, on his return from Bowles, when several of the members of the Order were resisting the draft, pulled out a roll of money of $1,000, which he had just got from Dr. Bowles to purchase arms, and said there was plenty more where that came from. He said half a million of dollars had been sent to Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky and other States by rebel agents in Canada, to procure arms for the Order in these Western States. Dodd and Walker had received $100,000 each, and Bowles had received the money for his part of the State, it was expected, for arms and ammunition for the military part of the Order of American Knights, or Sons of Liberty. He learned this from Wilson, in June, 1864, about the time of the Grand Council at Indianapolis. He never heard how or by whom they were to be distributed, but supposed they were for the Order, and were expected to be used by the leaders for revolution, to establish a Northwestern Confederacy, and, in the event of failing, to join the South.

In the February meeting of the council, arming the Order was talked of by members, and conversationally by Dr. Bowles in August. He learned there was to be an uprising of rebel prisoners to be released in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The arsenals in those States were to be seized and the prisoners armed with the arms taken from them. Gov. Morton was to be taken and held as hostage for those conspirators who might be taken prisoners in this uprising. Dr. Anthon was to be Governor by virtue of the State law, which provides that the Secretary of State should be Governor in case of a vacancy caused by death or other removal of the Governor, and Lt. Governor. Anthon was to call out the militia, and the Order were to have things their own way. In case they failed to secure Governor Morton as prisoner, he was to be made away with, but the witness never understood how. The State government was to go on as usual. This revolution was to be accomplished by the military part of the order, and as many others as they could bring into it under the excitement of the moment.

This scheme was not imparted to any but members of the Order, and to the leaders of the Democratic party only so far as they were members.

I think Dr. Wilson said he was at Chicago.

The Committee of Ten was to take care of Gov. Morton. Ten men of the Order were appointed for that purpose.

Mr. Dunham, counsel for accused, purged himself of any knowledge that Heffren was to turn State's evidence.

Mr. Heffren has been one of the prominent leaders of the Democracy in this State, and his testimony shows up some of the hideous features of this conspiracy, which Bingham failed to disclose.

The cross-examination of Heffren will be resumed at 2 o'clock on Thursday, November 10th, to which time the Commission adjourned.

James B Wilson of Washington, Bowie's Adjutant General, has been placed under arrest.

[To the Associated Press.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Friday, Nov. 4.—Horace Heffren, Deputy Grand Commander of the Sons of Liberty in Indiana, who for some weeks has been on trial here for participation in a treasonable conspiracy, to-day turned States evidence and made startling revelations of the schemes of the Order. He said nobody but Democrats had ever been admitted into the Order, or would if they had applied. He confirmed the previous evidence of a military organization within the Order, and of the appointment of Major Generals to command it.

Dr. Bowles, one of the accused, was Commander-in-Chief, with a staff of which Dr. James B. Wilson, recently arrested, was Adjutant General. He said that a committee of 13 was appointed to prepare for an insurrection and that the insurrection was intended to release the rebel prisoners in the Northwest, arm them from Government arsenals, overturn the Government, kill Morton or hold him as a hostage for captured prisoners, and then form the Northwest into a separate Confederacy or attach it to the rebel Confederacy. He said he was told by an aid on Gen. Bowles' staff that $500,000 had been sent by rebel agents in Canada into the West to purchase arms for the Order, and that $200,000 had been left in Indiana in the hands of Dodd & Walker, the State agents.

Wilson showed Heffren $1,000 which he had received from Bowles, to buy arms in Washington county. Heffren further said that the Committee of Thirteen had appointed a man to kill Morton, and a few days since the Governor received a letter signed "One of the Men," disclosing that the writer and his assistants were sworn to kill him, and he would do it.

Heffren's revelations astounded the Court, though prepared by previous evidence for part of it.

If Gov. Morton was killed, Dr. Athon, Secretary of State and member of the Order, was to take his place, as provided by law in case of the death or disability of the Governor and Lieut. Governor.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

Details of the Movement of the 27th ult.

THE ENEMY HEAVILY FORTIFIED AT ALL POINTS.

The Armies Resume Their Original Lines.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. World.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE JAMES, IN THE FIELD, October 29.

Another movement has just culminated. Pursuant to orders from headquarters, two corps—the 10th, under Gen. Terry, and the 18th, under Gen. Weitzel—were, during the night of the 26th, removed from their intrenchments and marched behind them on convenient roads; their places were supplied mainly by newly arrived Kentucky colored troops, and some convalescents. These dispositions were nearly all effected under cover of darkness, that the enemy might not get a clue to our proposed movements. All day Wednesday the troops laid quiet.

THE MOVEMENT BEGUN.

Thursday was the day appointed for the execution of the orders, and the troops were astir betimes even earlier than was required. The two Corps moved almost simultaneously before daylight, there being no danger that they would interfere with each other's movement. The 10th moved out on a small wood road which passes through their works near their right flank; moved in a northerly direction until they struck the Darbytown road, beyond the scene of Gen. Kautz's late fight. Here the enemy's pickets were struck by Ames, and under the direction of Gen. Terry, the Corps was quickly deployed, Ames holding the extreme right, and extending from a point near the Charles City road southwestwardly toward the Darbytown road, across which Foster, holding the center, had formed his division, Gen. Hawley, who, on this occasion, was detailed to command Birney's 3d division, held the extreme left. In this order they pushed forward, skirmishing with the enemy's videttes and driving them about three-quarters of a mile to their inner line of pickets.

THE FIGHT BEGUN.

Here the enemy endeavored to hold Terry in check, and fought his skirmishers with great energy. Batteries which covered the road also opened upon our men at this time, but, despite their best opposition, they were finally forced to fall back to their line of works, where they were held by a heavy fusilade which was kept upon them. Our men sheltered themselves as well as they could in a line of gopher holes from which they had forced the enemy.

A DIVERSION.

The 10th Corps was now in the position assigned it, and doing all that had been required of it in creating a diversion in favor of the 18th Corps, a portion of whose duty was to discover, if possible, the rebel left. The corps had been moving many hours, and it was now afternoon. Firing heard away to the right indicated that Weitzel was feeling, and, inasmuch as the firing soon became quite heavy, it was apparent that he had put his feelers on something; probably these and other circumstances led Gen. Butler to believe so.

AN ASSAULT ORDERED.

Whether this was or was not the case, he ordered an assault against the works covering the Darbytown road, believing the majority of the troops to have withdrawn, as I have above stated. On Curtis's first brigade, which rested with its right on the road, and Bell's third brigade, which lay to the right of the first, devolved the duty of assaulting, and right nobly did they rush to the work. But courage was of no avail against the scorching fire of musketry which met them from the front, or the blasts of artillery from the flanking bastions, which completely enfiladed their line of attack. The charge was successful only in developing the fact that the enemy had not drawn so heavily from this point, if he had drawn at all, as to materially weaken it.

THE REPULSE.

The repulsed troops fell back to their former position in line. Meanwhile Ames had been subjected to a very heavy cannonade, which certainly did not decrease in violence after this sortie on our part. However, his men bore it unflinchingly, and fired away with their rifles. Hawley did not become engaged, that is, not any way heavily.

THE EIGHTEENTH CORPS.

The 18th corps on starting struck the Kingsland road, and moved by it to the Newmarket road, thence by a new military cut they gained the Darbytown road, along which they moved northward. Reaching a narrow lane known as White's Tavern road, they passed on it by the rear of the 10th corps, and debouched on the Charleston City pike. As they had been instructed to feel the enemy at this point, cavalry were sent out to perform the operation. Not wishing to expose his movement by showing his infantry before the enemy, the cavalry reporting a heavy force in the front, Weitzel pushed on still further to the right, through White Oak swamp to the Williamsburg Stage road. Our cavalry, which had been skirmishing dismounted, were now seen returning double quick. They had found a mounted force ahead and driven them off, and wishing to pursue, it was necessary they should return for their horses.

Weitzel rode to the front to reconnoiter. He reasoned thus: If these works are held only by dismounted cavalry, I shall be able to carry them with a small force, and a great advantage will have been gained. If on the contrary they are held by a heavier force than I anticipate, two brigades will be all I care to subject to the enemy's fire. Dispositions for an attack were accordingly made. Marston's and Heckman's entire divisions were deployed in the open field in front of the rebel works. Marston on the right and Heckman on the left of the road, while Holman with his division of colored troops was held in reserve as a support to the assaulting columns.

THE ASSAULT.

Stitt's battery A, First Pennsylvania artillery, was ordered into action with instructions to fire as quickly as possible. As soon as the battery appeared on the field it was made the target for the concentrated fire of the rebel artillery. Immediately this diversion was created in favor of the infantry, the assaulting brigades, comprising Colonel Fairchild's command of Beckman's division, and Colonel Cullen's command of Marston's division, dashed forward on the charge; soon after Stitt's battery opened with all the fury and determination of a tiger, but notwithstanding his attack the enemy again trained his guns against the assaulting party. As in the case of the Curtis and Bell charge, this assault proved the enemy to be in force. The opinion that nothing but a cavalry skirmish line held the works, was now most fatally exploded. The infantry in the works appeared in heavy force, and savagely opened on our unsheltered and utterly helpless soldiers. They were beyond reach of assistance, and so close to the rebel line that an attempt to retreat was almost certain death. In this dilemma they fell to the earth and endeavored to shelter themselves by hugging the ground as closely as possible. The rebel artillery now tried to drive Stitt's battery from the field again, that they might, without great hazard, move out of their works and capture such of our men as might survive the terrible storm of missiles that had been rained upon them.

ARTILLERISTS CAPTURED.

But the brave artillerist, although wholly exposed, would not be driven from the field until his guns were all disabled by the furious rapidity of his own fire. The enemy, determined not to lose their trapped prey, sallied out of their works from two points, and, moving flankwise towards our unfortunate brave boys gobbled nearly the whole party. A great many chose rather to run the gauntlet of being killed or wounded to being taken prisoners, and rush for our lines. Some few succeeded in reaching it in safety.

THE NEGRO TROOPS.

I have forgotten to mention that previous to the charge, Holman's colored division was ordered to go still further to the right, across the Richmond and York Railroad, and reconnoiter the enemy's works between it and the nine mile road. If he found them weak to occupy them. I am given to understand that he executed the order with great promptness, even occupying the enemy's works, and capturing two pieces of artillery. He did not, however, bring them off the field. The fact is accounted for in this way. Weitzel, on finding his two brigades repulsed, concluded the whole line must be more strongly defended than he had anticipated, hence he judged it would be unsafe for Holman to attempt any movement so far from any support, and wrote an order for him to return. Ere the messenger reached Holman, however, it is reported that he had captured the works and artillery. The peremptory command for his return made him chary of risking the delay which the removal of the artillery would have incurred.

WITHDRAWAL OF OUR FORCES.

Darkness was now setting in. Nothing more could be done save return to camp, and the sooner this was done perhaps the better it would be. Accordingly about 7 o'clock the retrograde movement commenced in the darkness and mud; them gained the Charles City road when a halt was ordered that all might rest. Before night the next day, the men were once more snugly in camp.

THE LOSSES.

Our losses cannot yet be ascertained with any degree of accuracy, but they cannot be heavy, and in respect to killed and wounded, are proportionately to the number engaged, very light. We lost some prisoners, not to exceed seven hundred, it is thought, and captured about one thousand from the enemy. The loss of the enemy in killed and wounded does not, probably, exceed our own, as they fought under cover, with the exception of the occasion when Mahone's brigade attacked the right of the 2d Corps, and in that affair our men retired before they had time to inflict any serious injury on our columns. I hear it stated that we captured several of their wagons loaded with supplies, and some guns. We captured quite a number of cattle, I should judge nearly one hundred head, and brought them safely away, and, as far as I can learn, brought back with us all our own wagons, guns, etc.

GENERALS GRANT AND MEADE ON THE FIELD.

Generals Grant and Meade were on the ground during the movement, overlooking and directing operations in person. They were several times under the enemy's fire, and when Mahone's brigade made the assault on the second corps they were in imminent danger of being captured. They remained on the ground until after the main body of the army had passed into the intrenchments, coming up in the rear of the 5th corps.

GALLANT SORTIE.

While the army was absent on this reconnoisance, General Miles, commanding a brigade of the first division of the second corps, which with other troops had been left to guard the intrenchments, made a gallant sortie with one hundred men from Fort Morton, and succeeded in carrying by assault one of the rebel forts on their front line next to that blown up by General Burnside last summer. He took the garrison prisoners, which consisted of one hundred and forty men and a Lieutenant Colonel commanding, spiked the guns and got back without any loss of moment. The prisoners captured by the second corps were Georgia, North Carolina and Virginia troops, and those taken by the fifth, were generally citizens of Petersburg.

PRICE'S INVASION.

His Defeat in Jackson County.

THE BATTLE OF WESTPORT.

[From the Kansas City Journal of Commerce, Monday, Oct. 24th, 1864.]

In our Saturday's edition we gave an account of the fighting on Friday, during which day our forces fell back from Little Blue to Big Blue.

On Saturday the enemy succeeded in forcing a passage across Big Blue, at the upper fords, greatly outnumbering our forces and driving Moonlight and Jennison back to Westport. Our loss was considerable in this day's operations, the Kansas militia suffering a loss of 100 to 150 in killed, wounded, and prisoners. Gen. Curtis, on Saturday afternoon, moved his headquarters from Big Blue to this city, and Saturday night the whole army was concentrated about this point, the advance being at Westport.

The enemy encamped about three miles beyond Westport, on the Fort Scott road. Price, from all accounts, was himself in command. They were confident of being in Kansas City by Sunday night. Many former residents of Kansas City were among them, desirous of wreaking vengeance on their former friends and neighbors. Early yesterday morning the battle commenced, the enemy greatly outnumbering our advance, and extending his line west nearly to Shawnee Mission, and crowding down in front into the timber south of Westport. Cols. Ford, Jennison, and Moonlight were soon hotly engaged. Moonlight held the extreme right, to prevent the enemy's outflanking us. Gen. Curtis soon ordered the militia up and the boys went in with a will. The 19th Kansas militia were dismounted and sent to the front, also the Miami county boys, and did excellent service in checking the rebel advance. The infantry were ordered up, and formed in line on the bank of Brush Creek, south of Westport. Our batteries were playing lively on the enemy and there was rapid firing along the line.

The enemy were gradually forced back from the timber into the open grounds and fields along the Fort Scott road near the Wernel place. Here they made a strong stand, making temporary breastworks of rails and firing from the stone walls and cornfields. But our fire was too hot for them, and a ringing cheer along our lines told that the enemy was being forced back. This was about 1½ o'clock, and for the last half hour and more cannon firing, off to the extreme left, had told of the approach of Pleasanton's forces from the East. They now emerged in strong lines upon the prairies, a short distance beyond the forks of the Fort Scott and Harrisonville roads, and charged upon the enemy's flank while our boys charged down on the front, putting them to complete rout.

The cavalry and artillery moved on as rapidly as possible, shelling the rebels from every eminence, and keeping up the pursuit till dark.

The battle-field exhibited evidence of the fierce contest. The enemy had fled in such haste that he had been forced to leave his dead and many of his severely wounded. In the field next to the lane, on this side of Wernel's house, there were seven dead rebels lying by the side, and near them an officer, said to have been Col. McGee; around the latter the rebels had built a little pen of rails. A little further on, we saw a dead rebel lying stiff and stark by the roadside, shot through the head. A little further on were the remains of a rebel cannon, broken to pieces by a shot from one of our guns. Striking the open prairie beyond Wernel's, the evidences of the fight were visible all about—dead horses, saddles, blankets, broken guns and dead rebels. A little distance from the forks of the road, on the Harrisonville road, lay a dead rebel, the top of his head shot off by a cannon ball. He was the very image of a bushwhacker, and had on three pairs of pantaloons. On one of his fingers was a large gold ring. One of our soldiers tried to take it off, but the finger was so swollen that it would not come off, and he left it and passed on. Another dead rebel we saw on this part of the field, was clothed in a fine suit of new clothes, evidently the plunder of some store or house. On the prairie our shells seemed to have done the main execution. About three miles out was a rebel shot through the bowels, and left by his companions by the roadside to die. At a house by the road, was one shot through the neck—a mortal wound.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 1.]

CAMP SOUTH OF GARRISONVILLE, October 26, 1864.

Tuesday our cavalry overhauled Price's army south of Fort Scott between the Marais des Cygnes and Pomme de Terre rivers. Our forces numbered 15,000 and the rebels 25,000 men. A feint was made by our cavalry on the rebel front, and an attack made upon their left flank. This masterly movement caused the utter demoralization of the freebooters, who broke in confusion, leaving 800 killed and 1,200 wounded on the field; 3,000 prisoners and four Colonels fell into our hands.

Price, the deliverer, destroyed 300 wagons, and blew up nearly all his ammunition trains. We have ten of their best guns.

Marmaduke, before reported killed, though only wounded, was captured with Cabell.

Curtis is pursuing the flying foe. The rebels like Dick Swiveler, are daming Rosey. The Missouri State regiments distinguished themselves as did all our troops. Gen. McNeil behaved with splendid gallantry.

The prisoners and guns will be here to-morrow. Our loss is one hundred killed and two hundred wounded. Among the prisoners captured is a list of the deliverer's (Price's) army:

Price's command—three divisions, nine brigades, thirty-six regiments, 400 men to the regiment, 14,400 men, battery men, 400; irregular forces, 2,000 men. Aggregate, 16,800 men—one-fifth holding forces—leaving 14,400 men for fighting duty.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 4.—The rebel Maj. Gen. Marmaduke, Brig. Gen. Cabell, and four rebel Colonels, captured in the recent battles on the Western border, arrived here night before last, and were taken to Barnum's Hotel, where they were feasted and lionized and their friends allowed to visit them, much to the indignation and disgust of loyal people. While our officers are thrust in vile and loathsome prisons in the South, robbed and insulted by their captors, and nearly starved by their keepers, these commanders of cut-throats and thieves, who left murdered men, ravished women, devastated farms, plundered stores, the blackened walls of private dwellings and the smouldering ruins of towns and cities behind them on their march through this State, are furnished with splendid apartments in a luxurious hotel, allowed to hold levees of friends and sympathizers, and promenade the streets on parole. Much to the relief of all right-minded people, they were forwarded to Johnson's Island, in Lake Erie, last night, under charge of Col. Cole.

What Price accomplished during his raid, may be summed up thus: He received 2,000 recruits, the same number of conscripts, captured about 1,500 stand of arms, paroled 2,000 prisoners, and destroyed some $5,000,000 worth of property. On the other hand, he has lost at least 3,000 men in battle, besides many hundred of deserters, about fifteen pieces of artillery, 250 wagons with their spoils, and several thousand horses and small arms. He carried very little out of the State, except many horses and stolen clothing on the backs of his thieving followers. The raid has been marked more for damages to the people than benefit to the rebels.

A correspondent says: I have been in the wake of the "deliverers," as Price's army has been called, and I do not recollect an instance where private property was protected. Age and sex were disregarded as reasons for security. I have visited every town they have occupied; each one has its tale of horrors—women ravished, negroes murdered, white men torn from their homes and forced to join a hateful cause, or killed by the wayside. In a hundred cases boys of fourteen were conscripted. The industry and trade of the State are almost entirely stopped, and numerous and valuable lives and millions of money have been lost.

General Rawlings, General Grant's Chief of staff, is here.

Three hundred of the 14th Iowa arrived here yesterday from below, and will be joined by one hundred and fifty more of the regiment, the heroes of Pilot Knob—when they will proceed to Washington to be mustered out of the service.

Generals Rosecrans and Smith returned to the city last night. Smith's infantry are understood to be moving eastward—one division on the north, and one on the south side of the Missouri River.

Bill Anderson's horse was captured in the fight in which its fiendish owner was killed, and a human scalp was found tied to its bridle.

A furious snow storm raged here nearly all day yesterday, and had the ground been dry, we should now have some eight or ten inches of snow.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, November 4.—A private dispatch from Capt. Ritchey, dated Springfield, Mo., Oct. 28, says there was a hard fight at Neosho, Newton county, in the southwest corner of Missouri, between our forces and Price's rebels, in which the latter were whipped. Our troops hold the town, and the rebels are running toward Arkansas. The date of the fight is not given.

TREATMENT OF COLORED SOLDIERS.

Correspondence Between Gens. Grant and Lee—The Letters' Argument for Returning Negro Prisoners to Slavery—Response of Gen. Grant.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1864.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Oct. 28 has the following correspondence between Generals Lee and Grant, relative to the treatment of negro soldiers and retaliatory measure of General Butler:

GENERAL LEE TO GENERAL GRANT.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, October 19th, 1864.

Lieut. General U. S. Grant, Commanding U. S. A.:

GENERAL: In accordance with instructions from the Hon. Secretary of the Confederate States, I have the honor to call your attention to the subject of two communications recently addressed by Major-General B. F. Butler, an officer under your command, to the Hon. Robert Ould, commissioner for the exchange of prisoners. For the better understanding of the matter, I enclose copies of the communications. You will perceive by one of them that the writer has placed a number of officers and men belonging to the Confederate service prisoners of war captured by the United States forces, at labor in the canal at Dutch Gap, in retaliation, as is alleged, for a like number of Federal colored soldiers, prisoners of war in our hands, who are said to have been put to work on our fortifications.

Before stating the facts with reference to the particular negroes alluded to, I beg to explain the policy pursued by the Confederate Government towards this class of persons when captured by its forces. All negroes in the military or naval service of the United States when taken by us, who are not identified as the property of citizens or residents of any of the Confederate States, are regarded as prisoners of war, being held to be proper subjects of exchange, as I recently had the honor to inform you. No labor is exacted from such prisoners by the Confederate authorities. Negroes who owe service or labor to citizens or residents of the Confederate States, and who, through compulsion, persuasion, or of their own accord, leave their owner and are placed in the military or naval service of the United States, occupy a different position. The right to the service or labor of negro slaves in the Confederate States is the same now as when the States were members of the Federal Union. The constitutional relations and obligations of the Confederate States to the owners of this species of property are the same as those so frequently and so long recognized as those appertaining to the Government of the United States, with reference to the same class of persons by virtue of its organic law.

From the earliest period of the independence of the American States it has been held that one of the duties incumbent upon the several common governments under which they have been from time to time associated, was the return to their lawful owners of slaves recaptured from the enemy. It has been uniformly held that the capture or abduction of a slave does not impair the right of the owner to such slave, but that the right attaches to him immediately upon recapture. Such was the practice of the American States during their struggle for independence. The Government under which they were then associated, restored to the owners, slaves abducted by the British forces, and subsequently recaptured by the American armies. In the war of 1812, with Great Britain, the course pursued by the United States Government was the same, and it recognized the right of the owner of the slave recaptured from the enemy. Both the continental and the United States Governments, in fact, denied that the abduction of slaves was a belligerent right and the latter power insisted upon, and ultimately secured by treaty, pecuniary indemnity from the British Government for slaves taken from its citizens during the war of 1812. And it is supposed that a slave belonging to a citizen of a State in which slavery is recognized, and which is regarded as one of the United States, were to escape into one of the Confederate States, or be captured or abducted by their owners, the legal right of the claim to reclaim him would be as clear now as in 1818, the Constitution of the United States having in this particular, and that instrument having been interpreted in the judicial decisions, legislative and diplomatic acts and correspondence of the United States as imposing upon the government the duty of protecting in all cases coming within the scope of its authority, the owners of slaves as of any other kind of property recognized as such by the several States. I therefore, [illegible] the constitutional obligations, considers as that of the United States did, that the capture or abduction of a negro slave does not preclude the lawful owner from reclaiming him when captured; and I am instructed to say that all such slave property identified as belonging to citizens of any of the Confederate States, or to persons enjoying the protection of their laws, will be restored, like other recaptured private property, to those entitled to them.

Having endeavored to explain the general policy of the Confederate government with regard to this subject, I beg leave to state the facts concerning the particular transactions referred to in the enclosed communication. The negroes recently captured by our forces were sent to Richmond, with other Federal prisoners. After their arrival it was discovered that a number of them were recognized as belonging to citizens or residents of some of the Confederate States, and of this class [illegible], as I learn, were sent with other negroes to work on the fortifications around Richmond until their owners should appear and claim them. As soon as I was informed of the fact, less than two days afterwards, not wishing to employ them here, I ordered them to be sent to the rear. By a misapprehension of the engineer officer in charge, they were sent to the lines south of James River, but when apprised of the error I repeated the order of their removal. If any negroes were included among this number who were not identified as the slaves of citizens or residents of some of the Confederate States, they were included without the knowledge or authority of the War Department, as already explained, and the mistake, when discovered, would have been corrected.

It only remains for me to say that negroes employed upon our fortifications are not allowed to be placed where they will be exposed to fire, and there is no foundation for any statement to the contrary. The author of the communications referred to has considered himself justified by the report of two deserters who do not allege that the negroes in question were exposed to any danger in their employment, under fire of our batteries.

In view of the explanations of the practices of the Confederate Government above given, and of the statement of facts I have made, I have, in accordance with my instructions, respectfully to inquire whether the course pursued toward our prisoners, as set forth in the accompanying letters, has your sanction, and whether it will be maintained.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. E. LEE, General.

GENERAL GRANT TO GENERAL LEE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S., Oct. 20, 1864.

General R. E. Lee, C. S. A., Commanding Army of Northern Virginia:

GENERAL: Understanding from your letter of the 19th, that the colored prisoners who were employed at work in the trenches near Fort Gilmer have been withdrawn, I have directed the withdrawal of the Confederate prisoners employed in the Dutch Gap canal.

I shall always regret the necessity of retaliation for wrongs done our soldiers, but regard it my duty to protect all persons received into the army of the United States, regardless of color or nationality.

When acknowledged soldiers of the Government are captured, they must be treated as prisoners of war, or such treatment as they receive will be inflicted upon an equal number of prisoners held by us. I have nothing to do with the discussion of the slavery question, and therefore decline answering the arguments adduced to show the right to return to former owners such negroes as are captured from our army. In answer to the question at the conclusion of your letter, I have to state that all prisoners of war falling into my hands shall receive the kindest treatment possible consistent with securing them, unless I have good authority for believing any number of our men are being treated otherwise. Though painful as it may be to me, I shall inflict like treatment on an equal number of Confederate prisoners.

Hoping that it may never become my duty to order retaliation upon any men held as prisoners of war, I have the honor to be,

Very resp'y, your ob't serv't,
U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Rebel Vice President's Plan of Reconstruction Impracticable.

[From the Charleston Mercury, Oct. 24.]

In order, we presume, that he might not be misunderstood in his policy of reconstruction, the Vice President refers to the Convention of 1787 as the model of the Convention he proposes for the assembling of the Confederate and the United States together. Let us see, then, what was the Convention of 1787.

1. The Convention of 1787 arose from the supposed deficiencies of the articles of confederation to carry on the affairs of the United States. It was called by States already in confederation, after their independence was achieved, and the war with Great Britain was ended, to alter or amend their articles of confederation. Is this now the condition of the Confederate and of the United States toward each other? In 1787 the States which assembled together in convention, were at that very time united together under one government; and upon the most intimate relations of amity, having fought together through a seven years war, for their common independence and liberty. In 1864, Mr. Stephens advocates a convention of the Confederate States with the United States from whom they have separated, because of their faithlessness and oppressions, and who are now waging against them a fierce and barbarous war for their subjugation. The circumstances, then, in which the States which formed the Convention of 1787 were placed, are very different from those in which the Confederate and the United States now stand toward each other. The former was a convention of friends—the latter must be a convention of enemies.

2. Mr. Stephens proposes that the delegates appointed to the convention of 1864 shall be clothed with powers to consult and agree upon some plan of adjustment of our present difficulties and strife, to be submitted for subsequent ratification by the sovereign States whom it affected. So far as the submission of its labors to the States for ratification is concerned, the proposed convention of 1864 is like the convention of 1787; but there is a most striking difference between them as to the matters to be adjusted. There were no "difficulties" as to rights—there was no "strife" displayed or furious war to be adjusted in the convention of 1787. But now we were to go into a convention with those who deny us our rights, and who have been for three years striving by the sword to root them out of our land.

3. The convention of 1787 was assembled to "form a more perfect union." The preamble of the Constitution submitted to the States for their ratification places this as the very first reason which governed their labors. Gen. Washington, the president of the convention of 1787, assigns this as the one great object of the convention. Now, no union exists at all between the Confederate and the United States. But if the convention Mr. Stephens proposes is to be like the convention of 1787, its grand object must be "to form a more perfect union" between the Confederate and the United States—in other words, a reconstruction of the defunct Union.

4. The Convention of 1787 was limited in its powers. The resolution of the Congress of the confederation recommended "that a convention should meet in Philadelphia on the second Monday in May ensuing, for the purpose of revising the articles of confederation, and reporting to Congress and the several Legislatures such alterations and provisions therein as shall, when agreed to in Congress, be confirmed by the States." Mr. Stephens supports a convention of the Confederate and the United States, in which the delegates shall be limitless in their powers. They are to be "clothed with powers to consult and agree upon some plan of adjustment." Our liberties, rights and independence are all to be liable to the "plan of adjustment." Why the jealousy which actuated our fathers, in entering into the Convention of 1787, formed only with friends, should be repudiated on entering a proposed convention with our unprincipled Yankee enemies, is a matter, we presume, quite beyond our humble appreciation.

THE DETROIT REBEL RAID.

Great Excitement in the City—The Militia Called to Arms—Congregations in the Churches Dismissed.

[From the Detroit Advertiser Oct. 31.]

On Sunday evening the city was thrown into the greatest excitement by the ringing of the bells, calling the militia to arms, in anticipation of a rebel raid from Canada. At an early hour in the evening a dispatch was received signed R. J. Kimball, U. S. Consular Agent at Toronto, C. W., stating that on Saturday evening a band of one hundred men left that city with arms ammunition and combustibles, and it was supposed that they were to make a raid either on Buffalo or Detroit. The dispatch was at once communicated to the military authorities. Col. Hill immediately ordered the men at the barracks, some 200 or 300 under arms, and they were marched to the centre of the city. He telegraphed to Dearborn for 60 soldiers stationed there. The steam fire engines went out promptly to guard against fires. The bells began ringing just after divine services had commenced in the different churches. The character of the news was sent to all of them, and several congregations were dismissed. For a time the wildest rumors prevailed, and the excitement was intense. While we write there are thousands of people in the street, and knots and groups of citizens are collected on the street corners, discussing the probabilities of an attack, and the manner in which it would be met. It was rumored that four boat loads of armed men were coming down the river from Sarnia—that the telegraph wires on the Great Western Railway had been cut. Officers on horse back are galloping through the streets with orders to the different squads of men, and the city is to be patrolled until morning. Detroit has not seen such an excitement since the time of the capture of the Philo Parsons, in September. A strong guard has been detailed to watch all the public buildings, depots, etc. The military authorities gave strict orders to arrest all persons found in the city after a certain hour, who could not give a good account of themselves.

A suspicious circumstance connected with this affair is the fact that the secesh at Windsor were very jubilant all day Sunday. It is also stated that large numbers of suspicious characters were coming over on the ferries all day, but few of them were seen to return. It is supposed that there are about 300 of these persons now scattered through the city. Forewarned is forearmed, and if there were any design to attack the city to-night, we doubt that it will be carried into effect for the present at least.

Our citizens, to their credit, turned out with alacrity for defense, determined to give the raiders a warm reception. The firemen are to stay in the different engine houses during the night. In case of any further danger during the night, the bells were to be rung again. There are a good many rumors in circulation, most of which are without foundation.

It was very evident early in the evening, had the rebels attempted a raid, they would have met with a scorching reception. In less than an hour from the time the alarm was given, over 2,000 citizens made application to the authorities to be armed for duty. As there were no serious fears of immediate danger entertained, 50 men only were accepted and equipped. Besides the above, two companies were sent down from the barracks, a section of a battery from the same place, one company came from Dearborn, and the Light Guard, Scott Guard and Lyon Guard, reported for duty, and went out armed and equipped for any emergency.

While the opinion generally entertained was that the services of the military would not be needed, it shows the enthusiasm that exists among our citizens, and demonstrates the fact that they are at all times ready for any emergency.

In connection with this intended raid, it may be well to state that the suspicions of Capt. Atwood, of the Philo Parsons, running between this city and Sandusky, have been aroused for the past week. He informs us that on the last three or four trips quite a large number of rough-looking passengers were taken on board at this point each trip, and landed at Sandusky. On one of these trips a passenger was heard to remark that another raid was anticipated, and that it would take place in a few days. On this information, Capt. A. gave information to the Provost Marshall at Sandusky, who immediately put under arrest a number of the strangers. Among them was a young man named Bolio, from this city, but it is believed he is innocent of any intention to participate in the premeditated attack on this or any other lake city. Capt. Atwood states there are nearly or quite 200 of this class of persons who have arrived at Sandusky during the week past. The authorities of that city are on the alert, and if an attempt is made by them to co-operate with their friends in Canada, as is supposed, they will at once be arrested.

P. S.—Since writing the above, we learn that the rumor in reference to the cutting of the telegraph wires on the Great Western Railway is untrue.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Seymour Voting Frauds.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 4.—In the case of Col. North the Court to-day decided it had jurisdiction. The Judge Advocate then moved a judgment of guilty, which was denied. Defendant's counsel then moved to try the prisoners separately. The motion was denied, and the Court took a recess till 3 p.m.

Notwithstanding assertions to the contrary, the life sentences of Ferry and Donohue have been approved by the President, and they will be sent to some other State than New York.

NEW YORK, Friday, Nov. 4.—The N. Y. *Times'* Washington special says:

Ferry, just convicted and sentenced to the State Prison for life, and who on his trial made a formal confession, is now disposed to be more communicative. He says that he had been, for some time before his arrest, sick of the whole business, and was only waiting to receive replies to letters addressed by him to Peter Cagger and other prominent Democratic politicians in New York, which would prove their complicity beyond a peradventure, when he intended to voluntarily make a complete *expose* of the whole thing, and that if the arrest of himself and confederates had been postponed another week, he would have been able to fix the guilt of the whole transaction from its incipiency, where it properly belonged.

This morning Capt J. F. Gaynes, of the 17th U. S. Infantry, arrived from the front, having in charge Lieut. Murphy, of the 7th New York Artillery, who, it is stated, is implicated in the election fraud by signing the blanks. Murphy was arrested by order of the Secretary of War, and has been committed to the Old Capitol, to await an investigation.

The *World's* Washington special says:

The New York Commissioners left for Albany to-day, having failed to accomplish the objects of their mission. Their report, together with all the correspondence held with the Government, will be delivered into Gov. Seymour's hands on their arrival.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 4.—The trial of Col. North, Levi Cohen and M. Jones was resumed this morning before the United State Military Commission, of which Gen. Doubleday is President. Mr. Gillet, for the defense, replied still pleading to the jurisdiction of the court and the argument of Judge Advocate Foster. He held that the Dorr case in Rhode Island and the Vallandigham case, both of which were referred to yesterday by Judge Advocate Foster, were by no means similar to the present case. There was no resemblance between the cases of Vallandigham and that of Col. North and those charged with him. Mr. Gillett then proceeded to combat the ground that the provisions of the constitution, which was one of peace, were necessarily suspended. The extent of the suspension had nothing to do with the question before the court. The learned Judge Advocate told the court that it was for the Government to protect the soldier against fraud and in all their rights. It was right for the Government to protect the soldier in relation to all his rights so far as they sprung out of his relation to the Government as a soldier. The soldier, however, does not vote by virtue of his relation as a soldier. The right to vote is a relation springing out of a local law of a State. It is the right of a man as a citizen, not a soldier. The Government may properly have laws preventing the sale of liquor to soldiers, and preventing any one from inducing them to sell their clothes and arms, but it has no authority in war or peace to attempt a supervision or control over civil rights. Therefore, when the State of New York, as a common wealth, passed a law in relation to certain rights, it does not give the General Government control over such rights. In this case a crime has been committed [illegible] against the laws of New York, and a remedy is to be found under the laws of that State. A number of authorities were cited to show that the United States has no common law in relation to criminal matters [illegible]. The United States tribunals had no power to try cases arising under the penal laws of the State, and that no court had jurisdiction except such as given it by the power creating the court.

Mr. Gillette also quoted an act of Congress of March 3d, 1863, and argued from it that Congress itself directed what should be done with prisoners of State, as distinguished from prisoners of war. How are the accused prisoners of a military character? They were not in the service. Did the fact of their arrest and imprisonment make them subject to the military authorities? It is clear that the accused are either state or political prisoners. If they are, it follows that this tribunal has no jurisdiction over them. Besides State and political prisoners, there are purely military prisoners, and it is over such only that this Military Commission have jurisdiction. The case of Mr. Vallandigham, which had been referred to, differed from this case in that Mr. V. violated a known law, which had been published, and the consequence of the violation of which were well known to him; but Col. North, and those charged with him, knew of no law that could arraign them before a military tribunal. If there was such a law, it was *ex post facto*, and consequently unconstitutional and void.

Col. Foster, in reply, again referred to the Vallandigham case, and said the United States Circuit Court of Ohio refused to grant an application for a writ of *habeas corpus*, for two reasons—first that they had no power to review the decisions of a military court; and second, that such military court had not exceeded its jurisdiction.

Col. Foster argued that under the Constitution many of its provisions had to yield to the safety of the whole people. Even in time of peace, private property may be seized for public good, and shall it be said that greater power is not conferred in time of war? It is apparent that Congress has unlimited powers in declaring and carrying on war. The President has power to indicate the mode whereby the war shall be carried on. In times of war, when the peace powers of the Constitution conflict with the war powers, the former must give way to the latter. The President may with perfect legality use extraordinary powers and such as may seem to him best, in conducting the war; and he must, in accordance with his oath of office, do all in his power to bring the war to a successful termination. In this way the laws of peace must necessarily be made to give way, and what is known as martial law instituted.

Col. Foster also referred again to the Dorr case in Rhode Island, and argued from it that the war powers of the President are unlimited, and that in time of actual war the President may use extraordinary measures. Col. North continued by arguing the war power was strictly constitutional, and quoted from various authorities in support of his argument. If the arguments of the counsel for the defense were correct, then if Lee or Longstreet were captured they would not be tried except by regular indictment by grand jury and trial by petit jury.

In the Mexican War Gen. Scott established military tribunals and made the statutes of the United States to prevail there. Could it be said that this action was illegal; and yet it would be impossible to point out a clause of the Constitution giving Gen Scott such power. The President, in January last, ordered a Military Commission to be convened for the trial of such cases as should be brought before it. This case of Samuel North and others was sent to this Commission by the appropriate power creating the Court, and consequently this Commission has no authority to say they have no jurisdiction, for jurisdiction has been given by the Judge Advocate General.

If there is an organized band to defraud a soldier of any of his rights, has not a Military Court the right to try those who swindle a soldier of his bounty, or who deprive him of any of his rights. It is always a crime to defraud a soldier, and the Government must take the soldiers' interest in hand. The Judge Advocate denied that the crime charged was against the statute of New York. The statute does not provide for the indictment of any one who committed the crime outside of the State. In which county of the State of New York could an indictment be obtained, and consequently a Military Court is the proper one to take cognizance of the case, for the crime charged was one against the soldiers in the field, and consequently was under the direct charge of the military authorities.

The Court was then cleared, and the Commissioner overruled the plea to the jurisdiction, and also decided that they had jurisdiction.

Col. Foster asked the court to order a judgment of guilty. The defendants could have put in any plea they pleased. They had chosen to plead to the jurisdiction, and must abide the consequences.

Mr. Gillette considered the demand of the Judge Advocate an extraordinary one. He argued that a plea to the jurisdiction was not an unusual thing. If the defense had demurred, then the court could decide whether a plea should be entered; nor while a military court decide that because a plea to jurisdiction has not been sustained the accused cannot be confronted with the witnesses, but that he shall be condemned without a trial. The court has simply decided that the argument against the jurisdiction was not good. If the case were disposed of without a hearing, would it have the effect of putting down the crime?

Col. Foster, in reply, said: The point in this case is, when a person pleads to the jurisdiction *pro tanto*, he acknowledges the facts charged, and it's purely a matter of favor to all of the defense then to plead to the merits of the case.

The Court denied the motion of Col. Foster, and the prisoners, in turn, entered the plea "Not Guilty."

Mr. McPherson moved that the accused be remanded and separate trials be granted them. The motion was denied.

Mr. McPherson then moved that the Judge Advocate elect whether he will try the several parties as principals or as accessories—they could not be both.

Col Foster said he would not amend his specifications. He would not consider the parties as principals or accessories, but would try them on the charges as set forth in the specifications. The charges were not drawn up as an indictment in common law, but as such papers were usually drawn in proceedings before Military Courts.

Mr. Gillette argued that it was the duty of the Court to compel the Judge Advocate to dictate how he would try the several parties, whether as principals or as accessories. The man who is to be defended as an accessory had one line of defense and the principal has another. The evidence in either case must be different and judgment must be different.

Mr. McPherson's motion was denied.

The Court then took a recess until 3 p. m.

THE LATEST.

NEW YORK, Friday, Nov. 4.—The trial of Col. North has been postponed to Nov. 14th.

THE REBEL PRESS.

JEFF. DAVIS IN FAVOR OF AN ARMISTICE.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

President Davis, who has been opposed to making any concessions whatever to the enemy has been finally prevailed upon to grant an armistice to the North, provided it is solicited in a respectful manner. This proposed armistice, if granted, raises the blockades by land and sea, which will enable our people to lay in a large amount of supplies. The deserters from our service will then be glad to return in order to receive their pay and an honorable discharge, which will give us an additional force of 200,000 veterans. Then if hostilities are resumed the South is sure of success. Therefore we lose nothing by granting these experiment to the Yankees, who have openly confessed that they are whipped by proclaiming the war on their part a failure.

PREPARATIONS AT WILMINGTON FOR AN ATTACK FROM OUR FLEET—NON COMBATANTS REQUIRED TO LEAVE.

[From the Wilmington Journal, Oct. 22.]

What has been so long threatened and so much talked about seems to have come at last. The long deferred attack on Wilmington would appear to be at hand. We have good reason to believe, from information received, that an attack is imminent—may be looked for any day. The fleet is assembling both at Fortress Monroe and Beaufort Harbor, N.C.

Such information is regarded as authentic by military authorities, and they are extremely anxious, and, indeed, positively desire, that all non combatants, and especially women and children should be removed before an attack actually does take place. This is desired for their own sakes, and for the further reason that their presence would necessarily have the effect of embarrassing the defence. It is expected that all the men who remain will bear their full part in defending their homes and in repelling the invaders of our soil. Those who do not make up their minds to do what they can in defense of their homes are expected to leave, as we presume little sympathy or favor will be shown any portion of the male population who remain here, and who do not array themselves in defense of the place. Those properly classed as non-combatants, who intend to remove in case of an attack, had better do so before the pressure of an actual attack is felt, as then the difficulty of a removal may, and probably will be, insurmountable.

A REBEL COLUMN TO ASSAULT ATLANTA—WHERE IS IT TO COME FROM?

[From the Charleston Mercury, Oct. 29.]

For the last few days the Macon papers have been boastfully hinting at an important movement that was about to take place in Georgia. Among the rest the *Intelligencer* became so jubilant that we almost expected to see our old neighbor start for Atlanta at once. The article in that journal indicated plainly enough in what direction this movement would be made; but in the Macon correspondence of the Augusta *Register* we find something more definite. The writer referred to says:

"While Hood is operating on the State road, in Sherman's rear, and the enemy are looking after him, leaving Atlanta protected by a comparatively small force, a movement is on foot in this part of the country which will, doubtless, wrench that city from their hands and make them regret the day they ever saw it. A column of six or ten thousand men thrown rapidly against Atlanta would certainly capture it and its garrison, which is believed to be very weak. Where this column is to come from I can't say; sufficient to know that it will not weaken Hood, and will be commanded by a gallant and skillful General who knows how and when to strike. It will be a death-blow to Sherman's Georgia campaign, and will teach Yankee impudence a lesson in regard to Southern arms and Georgia's resolution. Everything for the early possession of Atlanta looks bright. Let the Atlanta exiles cheer up; for they can soon return to their own homes and firesides."

THE RETIREMENT OF JOE JOHNSTON—INGRATITUDE OF THE BOGUS REPUBLIC.

[From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun.]

Gen. Joe Johnston is living in a very quiet, pleasant residence in the city of Macon, Ga. Does the reader ask why his sword is remaining idle in this crisis of our country? Let him ask Mr. Davis. Bragg, Pemberton, Lovell, &c., have been taken care of.

OPINION OF A SOUTHERN RECONSTRUCTION PAPER.

[From the Raleigh Standard.]

These resolutions breathe nothing but the most ultra war spirit. We are not disappointed in them. They are just what we expected. These Governors, co-operating as dependents or auxiliaries with the central Government at Richmond, seem determined to accept no compromise, but to prosecute the war to annihilation, or, at least, at the lowest point of exhaustion and ruin.

SOUTHERN PEACE MEN TO TAKE THE PLACE OF THE SLAVES.

[Correspondence Richmond Sentinel, Oct. 22.]

I see from day to day the arrest and commitment to Castle Thunder of persons escaping from us and seeking the enemy's lines. I allude not to such as have been [illegible] into service, (they are deserters, and must be dealt with as such), but such as should go into service and are fleeing to the enemy rather than defend their homes. I propose that (under guard) they be sent to work on the fortifications, and let the servants now engaged on those works return home to their owners. By such an arrangement they would be unwilling helpers, and the servants now doing the work could go home and render valuable service on the farm. I say farm, for I hope not to have the street loungers returned to the city; let them stay where they are—but let such as are engaged as producers, and not consumers by day and thieves by night. If there be no law allowing such a procedure I hope there will be in less than two weeks.

MR. CONGRESSMAN BOYCE, OF S. C., TAKES A DIFFERENT TACK—HE IS OPPOSED TO RECONSTRUCTION.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

The meeting of a portion of Mr. Boyce's constituents in Columbia, on Monday last, seems to have been a very imposing assemblage. Mr. Boyce himself was present, and, by invitation, delivered the first speech. We will not attempt to compress into our limited space any synopsis of his remarks; but, in the words of one of the speakers who followed him, "he had an opportunity, under the blue arch of Heaven, and in the face of an intelligent multitude, to lay his hand upon his heart and say, 'before God, under no circumstances, would I be in favor of reconstruction.' He did not say so. He had an opportunity to declare, 'I go for the independence of the Confederate States, and nothing less will satisfy me but their absolute and eternal separation from the North.' (Cheers.) He did not say so."

THE SLAVE IMPRESSMENT IN VIRGINIA.

[From the Lynchburg Virginian.]

A new slave impressment is ordered of 2,250 negroes in Virginia, to serve with the army for twelve months as teamsters, cooks, laborers, &c. Of this requisition the quota of Campbell county is 261. The notice of the advisory board to slave owners is published in another column. They are ordered to report at the office in this city, on Monday and Tuesday next, and at the Court House on Wednesday and Thursday.

IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

The United States Steamer Monitor Fired on by Two Japanese Batteries and Infantry—She Replies, and Sets Fire to a Village and the Battery Screens—The Port of Osaca Likely to be Opened to Foreigners.

[From the Japan (Kanagawa) Commercial Times, August 8.]

The American steamer Monitor left Hakodadi July 3, for Nagasaki; she encountered strong gales, became short of fuel and about latitude thirty-four she ran into a large bay with good anchorage, and a small village on the east side. Two officials came on board, asked what was wanted, when the owner and captain explained their distress, and that they wanted wood or coal, water and fresh provisions, for which they would pay. At the same time the officers were informed it was an American vessel, where from and whither bound. The officials said they would report it to the head men; it was then night.

At daylight, the first messenger was a shot from a four-gun battery near the village. The steamer got up steam as soon as possible, the battery meanwhile firing at her, but without effect. As soon as there was light enough, they saw that screens had been placed before the village, and behind it infantry, who also fired at the steamer, twenty-four balls hitting her sides, but fortunately injuring no one. As soon as steam was got up the vessel ran out of range, when a six-gun battery, more to the southward, commenced to fire upon her, but with no effect.

The Monitor having on board two fourteen-pounder Parrott guns, then fired twenty-six shells into the first battery and village, setting it on fire in two places. She then left, running across to the island Tsu-Shima, and there only succeeded in getting wood by cutting it themselves. They then succeeded in reaching Nagasaki.

The bay where the steamer was fired on is in Nagato's territory; and before the steamer went in there she had burned several bulkheads, planks and some bales of hemp, having reserved only a few tons of coal for any emergency.

The attack was cowardly and basely treacherous.

A PALACE FOR THE UNITED STATES LEGATION.

[From the Japan (Kanagawa) Times, Aug. 3.]

Yeddo is reported, by foreign visitors lately returned from that city, to be reposing in perfect quiet and good order.

The building of a palace for the American Legation has been commenced; and the interesting Ronins are obliged to "live out of town." At some fifteen miles from Yeddo, however, a large number of those "soldiers of fortune" are said to be located. We shall not object to their remaining there.

FOREIGNERS TO ENTER THE PORT OF OSACA.

News is reported from Osaca to the effect that merchants there are preparing for the expected influx of foreigners, that several Diamios have given their countenance to the scheme, and that they will allow no more shipments to Yeddo to be conveyed to Yokohama, that the Tycoon has had trade with and governed foreigners long enough to his benefit and to the detriment of the Diamois, the silk and tea in the interior, owing to the restrictions and vexatious exactions, &c., in bringing them to Yokohama has lowered the price, so that you can buy in the interior for one third of what merchants are forced to charge to make any profit.

It is also said that the Mikado has been petitioned by the wealthy merchants of Osaca to be allowed to trade with foreign countries, and that a favorable reply is anticipated.

It is a source of congratulation to all merchants and friends of foreign intercourse with Japan to see the feeling of hatred gradually giving way, and that the greatest and wealthiest port in Japan, Osaca, will shortly be ours, without the tender care and guidance of the Tycoons's officers, with their well known hatred to foreigners.

There is also a rumor that Satsuma is purchasing all the silk he can obtain, with the intention of forwarding the same to Yokohama market.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

Glimpses of the Inner Life of the Rebellion—Armed Revolt Increasing—A Rebellion within a Rebellion—The Virginia Campaign.

Dr. J. W. Ross, a clergyman in North Carolina, arrived here to-day, direct from Raleigh. He says the entire state of North Carolina, as well as Georgia, is alive with rebel deserters, who in most cases are armed and organized, and abundantly able to protect themselves. In the western part of the State they reign supreme. They not only make repeated raids on the wealthy planters and rebel despots for supplies, but give protection to runaway slaves, who are also armed, and accompany these bands of deserters in their raiding expeditions. The rebel authorities, says Dr. Ross, have given up all hopes of forcing these men back into the ranks, and have been repulsed in all their efforts to this end. Every expedition fitted out for this purpose by the rebels, has proved a failure. Those who were not killed, deserted to the insurgents, whose numbers are continually increasing.

Jeff. Davis said when in Raleigh, that the deserters of the Confederate army outnumbered the Confederate soldiers in the field.

The extensive conspiracy recently brought to light at Raleigh implicates many prominent officers of the conservative party, who now openly threaten to head these deserters and their friends, and take possession of the State government of North Carolina, and all the railroads, in the event Gov. Vance fails to institute at once separate State action for peace with President Lincoln, and the Dr. says it is now apparent to the rebel authorities that Gen. Grant has been affording facilities to Gen Lee to receive his reinforcements, when Grant by a sudden spring of his trap will close up the last gap and oblige Lee to capitulate. This, Gov. Vance says, is Grant's plan, which has given Jeff. Davis much concern, who is in favor of evacuating Virginia altogether, having repeatedly implored Lee to do so and not incur the risk of the capitulation of his army. This was told to Dr. Ross just before leaving, by an aide on Gov. Vance's staff.

Chicago and Iowa Central Railroad.

The trestle work for the first, or east span of the bridge across the Mississippi river, at Clinton, is now being put up, and I am informed by those who ought to know, that the bridge will be ready for crossing by the first of January, 1865—the thing most devoutly wished for.

The track of the Chicago and Iowa Central Railroad is now extended to and across College Farm, ten miles west of Nevada. Douglass & Brown, the contractors, are now putting up the station-house, which is located about half a mile east of the Farm. The new station is to be called Ames, in honor of Oak Ames, Esq., of Maine. I had the pleasure of riding over this ten miles of track the other day, and I perceived but little, if any difference between it and the old track, so thoroughly have the contractors done their work. The cars will run to this new station as soon as the depot and other things can be got ready for use. It will then give the railroad company what they have so long needed—plenty of timber. That portion of the country is the best settled, and I notice a good many new farms being opened. The distance from Ames to Des Moines is but twenty-nine miles; and that pest to all Iowa travelers—the Skunk bottom—will be avoided. Man and beast may well be thankful for this removal. Last week Mr. Talcott, Chief Engineer of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, made a tour of inspection to the Des Moines river, to examine the propriety of establishing a ferry at Boonsboro, and opening a direct wagon road from Ames to Panora, thus shortening the distance some twenty-three miles to Council Bluffs and Omaha. I did not learn what conclusion he came to, but it seems to be a matter that the traveling public need and require.

The grading for nine miles more track will be ready by the 15th instant, and the bridges and culverts are nearly out of the way. But I think it very doubtful if the cars will run farther than Ames before spring, and this not until the road is complete to Boonsboro.

THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Its Growth and Efficiency—The Naval Vessels Now Building.

Letter From Donald McKay.

Mr. Donald McKay, the well-known shipbuilder, writes to the Boston *Advertiser* a long and interesting letter, giving an account of the rapid progress made by our navy since the outbreak of the rebellion. He says:

"During my sojourn in England, before the commencement of the war, I was permitted to inspect all the royal dockyards and all the principal private shipbuilding establishments in the kingdom, and communicated, in a condensed form, the result of my observation to the *Commercial Bulletin*, and to other papers. The letters, embodying my views were copied extensively, and when the rebellion broke out were referred to by naval writers in complimentary terms. From England I proceeded to France, where every facility was afforded me to examine the dockyards of the Empire. In the navies of these great powers I saw much that was new, and much that I thought might be copied with advantage by our own Navy Department, and opened communications with some of its officers. My suggestions were always received with marked consideration, and some of them were adopted. When war was upon us my interest in our navy was increased. I knew the strength of England and France upon the ocean, and the respect which that strength elicited from other nations, and with many others came frequently before the public with a view of developing our naval resources. I saw that these powers respected nothing but force, and knew that if we desire to prevent foreign intervention in our affairs, our navy must be largely increased."

Mr. McKay shows that at the beginning of the war the navy had only twenty-five war steamers of all classes with which to blockade six hundred miles of the most difficult coast in the world, against the fastest and best steamers that the shipyards in England could produce, built exclusively for speed and blockade-running at the particular localities; "in addition to which the oceans of the world were to be kept free of the steamers called Confederate cruisers, but which were in reality English pirates, being built in England, equipped with English guns and manned by English crews, whose purpose was not to fight our cruisers as war vessels, but to plunder our sailing merchant ships, and to keep out of the paths of our war steamers."

He adds:

The means at the command of the Administration for building a steam navy to achieve the herculean task just indicated, were about two dozen machine shops, great and small, distributed from Maine to Maryland, many of them very small and without the tools, workmen, or skill requisite for the production of marine machinery. The first class shops did not exceed eight in number. But the entire force of those shops could not be commanded by the Navy Department for the construction of new machinery. There were the enormous quantity of repairs to the merchant steamers of the country to be done, and new construction to be made for that service. The War Department also drew largely on their resources for transport steamers, while the locomotive and tool-making shops found it utterly impossible to meet the demand upon them. Neither was there sufficient raw material in the country for the large and sudden demand; the iron, copper, tin and coal had to be mined and manufactured. Hundreds of steamers, hundreds of locomotives, shops full of tools, tens of thousands of tons of metal were called for instantly, and there was nothing on hand to answer the call. War steamers cannot be built in a day. Inexperienced labor cannot be converted into skilled mechanics in a day; the prices of machinery rose immensely, the pay of the mechanics and the cost of material reached a point far above what they were worth except from the factitious cause of the suddenness of the demand. The result was felt in the poor materials and poorer workmanship with which the machinery was made. Any kind of material and the most unskilled labor had to be brought into use, and all this time the amount of even that labor was consequently diminishing by the absorption of men into the military service.

THE BLOCKADE.

In this pressing emergency the Department did all that could possibly be done. It purchased every merchant steamer that could be converted into a blockading vessel or war cruiser, and the navy at this moment contains every merchant steamer of any size or excellence that has been built in the country. It set at work every steam engine factory in the land that could produce marine machinery. * * * * It lined the Atlantic coast with such a blockading fleet as the world never witnessed before, and has practically closed the rebellious district to the world—the few vessels which succeed in running the blockade being too small to carry cargo sufficient to give aid of any consequence. The rebels have not been able to import even drugs enough to supply the medical department of its army. The coast around the port of Wilmington, which is the only one at which blockade running is practicable, is peculiarly favorable for that purpose, and is lined for miles on each side with batteries which protect the blockade runners and keep our cruisers at a distance. These runners are small vessels of light draught and very low decks. They are painted lead color, and approach the coast in the night. From the moment it is possible to discover them until they reach the protection of the batteries is a time of minutes, not of hours, and they owe to that their occasional success. Were the circumstances such that they could not reach the port until after a chase of a few hours, their escape would be very rare. Nearly all that have been chased in this manner at sea have been caught. It is not the speed of the blockade runners, but the condition of the blockading service that gives them an occasional success. Their fastest and newest steamers, built principally for speed, have been captured by our sloops in fair chase, and the speed of the vaunted Alabama is now known to have been greatly exceeded by that of the Kearsarge.

Mr. McKay compiles the following list of

NAVAL VESSELS NOW BUILDING.

There is now in progress of construction the Chattanooga, of three thousand tons, building for the Department by outside parties; also, the Idaho, of similar tonnage, by other outside parties; while the Department is itself constructing the Madawaska, Wampanoag, Neshaminy, Ammonoosuc, and Pampanoosuc. These vessels are of wood—about three thousand two hundred tons—and intended to have a speed of sixteen knots per hour. They will carry immense batteries, be full rigged, and will doubtless prove the fastest and most formidable ocean cruisers ever built by any power.

There are also in progress of building by the Department twenty first class wooden screw steamers of two thousand two hundred tons each, to have speed of thirteen knots, carry enormous batteries, and be full rigged, for ocean cruisers. They will soon be completed. They are named the Antietam, Arapaho, Guerriere, Hassalo, Illinois, Java, Keosauqua, Kewaydin, Manitou, Minnetonka, Mosholu, Ontario, Piscataqua, Pushmataha, Tahgayuta, [illegible], Willamette, Contoocook and Mondamin.

While these vessels are building there have been completed the Nipsic, Shawmut, Nyack, Pequot, Maumee, Kansas, Yantic and Saco, all screw vessels of 593 tons each. The machinery is from the designs of various parties building to compete with the Department. The first three, having the Department's machinery, have been thoroughly tried, and can maintain a speed of 11½ knots.

There are now nearly completed the wooden iron-clad coast steamers Tonawanda, Miantonomah, Agamenticus and Monadnock, of 1,564 tons, drawing twelve feet of water, and having two turrets each, carrying two 15-inch guns. The Monadnock has been tried, and is found capable of achieving a maximum speed of 11 knots.

There are also in process of construction four other iron-clads of the same type, but larger and to be faster. They are Kalamazoo, Passaconaway, Quinsigamond and Shackamaxon, each of 3,200 tons.

The Department has also constructed seventy-four wooden and iron-clad vessels of the Monitor type, with an aggregate tonnage of 78,160 tons.

The letter concludes as follows:

There are now in the navy in active service 558 steamers, with an aggregate tonnage of 488,000 tons, against the original 26 steamers and 40,700 tons with which the war commenced. Of this number 200 steamers with an aggregate of 241,000 tons have been built by the Department. * * * *

In the foregoing communication I have stated nothing but facts, which can easily be verified by reference to official documents, and which I deem justly due to our present Navy Department, in view of the erroneous statements put forth by some writers who evidently know but little whereof they affirm, or intend to mislead public opinion. I hold that in a time like the present we should all unite to strengthen rather than to weaken the arm of Government. Certainly it cannot be said, with the above facts before us, that in the time of trial, the Navy Department has been found wanting.

Very respectfully,
DONALD MCKAY.

East Boston, October 28, 1864.

Queen Victoria and the Spirits.

The London correspondent of the New York *Herald* says: "I hear from a reliable source that Queen Victoria has been to see the Davenport Brothers, and has appointed a trial of their spiritual dark lantern jugglery game at Windsor Castle. She has gone quite daft with spiritualism, and these impostors have promised to bring back Prince Albert to this world for an hour, in the very room where he died. They have promised, moreover, I am told, to not only allow the Queen to have a conversation with him, but to actually touch him. As their performances are conducted in the dark, they will no doubt succeed in carrying out the delusion. Pray, what are the guardians of the poor Queen about to permit such a criminal imposture to be practiced on one who is already far on the road to lunacy? Such an arrant imposture is a melancholy exhibition of human weakness and folly."

A Suspicious Craft.

PORTLAND, Friday, Nov. 4.—Capt. [illegible], of the steamer Potomac, reports that at 10 o'clock last night, forty miles out, he saw a suspicious steamer five miles distant, [illegible] the Potomac. [illegible] which was answered, and blew her whistle. [illegible] then made a cruise after the Potomac, which kept on her course at full speed, when the suspicious steamer [illegible] frightened, and steamed to the [illegible] under full speed [illegible]. The Captain and passengers state that she was a long low propeller [illegible].

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1864.

TO OUR CAMPAIGN SUBSCRIBERS.—This is the last number of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE that our campaign subscribers will receive under the present subscription. Our faith is strong that not one of them can afford to dispense with its weekly visits. Great events are before us. The history of the next four years will be such as was never heard or read of men. The crushing of the rebellion, the restoration of the Union and above all, the total and thorough extinction of slavery throughout the length and breadth of American soil, will be accomplished within these years. While these things are transpiring, who can deny himself the diurnal or weekly visit of the newspaper. It will be as much a necessity as his daily bread. In the discussion of these things, and in the record of events, all know that the CHICAGO TRIBUNE leads the column. It is a live paper. The prospectus of the coming year will be found under the editorial head. Read it and act upon its recommendations. The terms, and all the necessary information how to act will there be found.

1865. PROSPECTUS. 1865.

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

A DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY NEWSPAPER,

DEVOTED TO

News, Commerce, Politics, Agriculture, Science and Literature.

NO SUBMISSION TO TRAITORS.

"The Union Must and Shall be Preserved."

The Union party has just achieved the most important triumph in the history of our nation, in the re-election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency. The destiny of the nation for the next four years will be trusted to that tried and pure statesman. These coming four years will make more history than was ever allotted to a like period. Its general features will embrace the crushing of the rebellion by the power of the sword, the restoration of the Union, the freedom of every slave that treads American soil. These measures the people have declared for in thunder tones, and they will be carried through. These things should be known and read of by all men. In this great era no man can do without a newspaper. It is as necessary as his daily bread.

The CHICAGO TRIBUNE is before you.

This well-known and popular journal is noted for avowing its sentiments with candor, fearlessness and independence. It aims to the Right rather than popular, and takes the responsibility of telling the Truth, regardless of the offense that may be given to Prejudice and Ignorance.

The PRINCIPLES and OBJECTS which the CHICAGO TRIBUNE espouses are:

THE CAUSE OF FREEDOM,
JUSTICE AND HUMANITY,
PERPETUITY OF THE UNION,
OBEDIENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION,
AND SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS.
A DENIAL OF THE RIGHT OF A REBEL TO HOLD ANY LOYAL PERSON IN SLAVERY, AND AN AFFIRMANCE THAT REBELS HAVE NO RIGHT UNDER THE CONSTITUTION, UNTIL THEY FIRST OBEY IT,

And the prosecution of the war against Treason until the authority of the Government is established over the whole Union. There must be no faltering—no steps backwards. Failure now will entail dishonor and misery, rendering insecure life and property, and leaving the country a prey to anarchy, rapine and murder. Too much precious blood and valuable treasure have been sacrificed to stop now. The cheapest and shortest road to enduring peace is straightforward. If it cost our forefathers seven years of fearful struggle to found the Republic, it is surely worth as great an effort on the part of this generation to preserve it.

We have an abiding faith that the ensuing year will witness the complete overthrow of the rebel Confederacy. During the past year great victories have been won, and a territory larger than France or Germany has been wrested from the rebels and restored to the Union. One more campaign by sea and land will close forever the fountains of sedition and cruel war.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER.

But the CHICAGO TRIBUNE while fearless in the expression of its opinions and patriotic in its endeavors, aims at being a *first class newspaper*. It brings the news to the people of the Northwest several days sooner than the papers of the seaboard.

The contents of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE embrace:

1st.—A COMPLETE CURRENT HISTORY OF THE PROGRESS of the War, with the general news of the day.

2d.—COPIOUS TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES AND Special Correspondence containing the Latest News from all parts, down to the hour of going to press.

3d.—REPORTS OF MEETINGS, WHETHER POLITICAL, Religious, Agricultural, Educational, or Miscellaneous.

4th.—PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS AND STATE LEGISLATURES, important Speeches and Documents.

5th.—MARKET REPORTS, EMBRACING EVERY ARTICLE the Farmer or Dealer can expect to find quoted in a newspaper. The TRIBUNE has achieved the highest reputation as a Commercial paper.

6th.—CAREFULLY PREPARED AGRICULTURAL AND Horticultural articles by "Rural," and other able writers on the Farm and Garden.

7th.—POETRY, TALES, ANECDOTES AND GOSSIP, Reviews and pleasant Miscellany.

TERMS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

In consequence of the high price of white paper, and the great increase in the wages of printers, and the enhanced cost of everything connected with printing, the following are the lowest terms at which the TRIBUNE can be afforded. There will be no deviation from these rates:

Weekly, single subscribers (6 months $1.25)	$2.50
To clubs of 12 copies	20.00
To clubs of 21 copies	40.00
Tri-weekly, single subscribers	6.00
Daily TRIBUNE, for one year	12.00
Six months	6.00
Three months	3.00

Remittances for clubs must be made at one time, but additions may be made at any time at club rates, after the club has been raised.

☞ Money by Draft, Express, or in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk. Address

TRIBUNE Co., Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS.

There can be no doubt that Illinois has rolled up the splendid majority of **30,000** for the Union Presidential and State ticket. We shall not be surprised if it goes 10,000 higher. The northern counties, so far as heard from, are up to the majorities of 1860 while in many places even these glorious figures are exceeded. We are confident of the election of Bromwell and Cullom in the 7th and 8th Congressional districts, giving us, with the member at large, eight of the fourteen Representatives. We have also strong hopes of the election of Gen. Harding in the 4th.

The State Senate consists of six Republicans and six Democrats holding over, with thirteen members to be elected. We are confident we have carried the 10th, (Bloomington), 14th, (Monmouth), 17th, (Ottawa), 18th, (Kankakee), 21st, (Rock Island), and 24th (Chicago) districts, with the Belville and Springfield districts in doubt. If we have carried either of these we have secured a majority of *one* in the Senate. Concerning the House, we judge from the complexion of the returns there can be no doubt. Copperheadism in Illinois is buried under a mountain of public odium.

THE CITY ELECTION.

The city was quiet yesterday, as quiet as if no such event was occurring as a Presidential election. The returns show that an immense vote was cast. There never was more labor done at the polls, though never under circumstances of worse physical discomfort. A cold November rain in all stages of perfection, from a gentle mist to a pelting shower, ruled the day, and a damp chill sat upon the multitude. But the rain rolled off the Lincoln men yesterday like water from a duck's back. The Copperheads soaked sullenly, lost their customary bravado, and cut off from their wonted beverages by the timely order of Mayor Sherman, had a disagreeable experience of what is in their view the worse half of whisky and water, the whisky being omitted. The mud made locomotion frightful. The forlorn McCormick bands, whose brazen sympathy was expended in wind for McClellan and Pendleton, went solemnly about the streets, carefully, and by instructions of the committee, avoiding the dangerous hints of "The Battle Cry of Freedom" and "Kingdom Coming," and yet finding nothing in the musical repertoire to cheer the leaden hearts of the Copperheads. Nobody rode in the wagons for which McCormick paid.

FROM GEORGIA.

Atlanta Burned and Evacuated—Gen. Sherman Marching on Charleston, South Carolina.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 9—Midnight.

Authentic intelligence of a startling nature is received from Sherman's Department. He returned to Atlanta last week, from the simulated pursuit of Hood, with five corps of his army, leaving two corps under Gen. Thomas to watch and attend to the rebel movements, and destroy the railroad from Chattanooga to Atlanta. Gen. Sherman has set fire to Atlanta completely destroying that place.

GEN. SHERMAN IS MARCHING DIRECTLY FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

[illegible]

THE RESULT.

The following States, to a moral certainty, have voted for Lincoln and Johnson:

	No. Electoral Vote.
Ohio	21
Indiana	13
Illinois	16
Michigan	8
Wisconsin	8
Iowa	8
Minnesota	4
Kansas	3
California	5
Missouri	11
Massachusetts	12
Vermont	5
New Hampshire	5
Rhode Island	4
Maine	7
West Virginia	5
New York	33
Pennsylvania	26
Maryland	7
Delaware	3
Connecticut	6
Oregon	3
Nevada	3
Total	216

The following States may be considered in doubt:

Kentucky	11
New Jersey	7
Total	18

States that have surely gone for McClellan:

NONE.

MR. LINCOLN RE-ELECTED.

The returns already received indicate with sufficient clearness that the confidently expected triumph of the Union party has been won. There is little room for doubt that Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson will receive the electoral votes of every Northern State, with a possible single exception of Kentucky. The only State that can fairly be conceded to McClellan is Kentucky.

Beginning at home, Chicago has given a magnificent majority for Lincoln and Johnson, Oglesby and Bross, Wentworth and Eastman.

The entire returns from Illinois indicate that our majority in 1860 has been exceeded, and that Illinois has gained five Congressmen, and has gone for the Union by a majority of 30,000. Indiana is reported as good for 35,000. Ohio will scale the lofty height of 100,000, beating McClellan by a majority as heavy as that given against the infamous Vallandigham. The Copperheads are driven out of New York city with a majority not exceeding 36,000. As the returns received indicate that the remainder of the State has risen to the full Republican majority given in 1860, there can be no doubt that the great Empire State has secured her thirty-three electoral votes to Lincoln and Johnson by 30,000 to 50,000 majority.

In short, from every part of the broad Union battlefield is returned the same loyal response of the American people, saying, "We sustain the Union—we sustain the President—we sustain the war—we rejoice in and sustain whatever vigor has been manifested in crushing rebellion at the South and in crushing out treason at the North. We sustain that which in the cant phrase of this campaign has been branded as 'arbitrary arrests,' the 'suspension of the habeas corpus,' 'the Emancipation Proclamation,' 'The employment of negro troops,' the crushing out of the Sons of Liberty and other traitors, and whatever else the President has done with the single aim and purpose to subdue the rebellion and restore the Union. The Constitution is vindicated. The Union is safe. Liberty is triumphant. Treason is crushed. The country is secured. This is glory enough for one day. God is with us.

OUR PROSPECTUS.

Our prospectus for the coming year will be found under the editorial head. We invite to it the attention of every campaign subscriber, whose subscription expires today. The character of the TRIBUNE is familiar to all. It is a live paper. It is a WESTERN PAPER, made up in the West, for Western men, and devoted to Western interests. It discusses every subject which attracts the attention of Western men—political, commercial, and financial. No Western merchant, banker, farmer, mechanic, drover, or manufacturer can study his own interests and do without it. No farmer should sell a bushel of wheat, corn, oats, or a pound of beef or pork without reading the TRIBUNE. No merchant should sell his goods without reading the TRIBUNE; no manufacturer his wares; no mechanic the product of his hands, without first consulting its well-filled columns. These things are so. Read our prospectus and act at once upon its suggestions.

SHERMAN ADVANCING ON SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON.

More than a week ago we were apprised by private dispatches from Atlanta of the coming *dénouement* of the mystery which has lately rested over the counter movements of Hood and Sherman. There can no longer be any military reasons for withholding from the public what the rebels have by this time necessarily learned though too late to enable them to avert their catastrophe. It is already well known that Beauregard and Hood striking westward from the line of the railroad connecting Atlanta with Chattanooga, have crossed the Tennessee river at Florence, a point in Alabama two hundred miles west of Atlanta and but about one hundred miles equidistant from Nashville and Memphis, leaning towards the latter. The design of this movement as boastfully announced or luminously hinted in advance by Jeff. Davis in his recent speeches, and by the desperately sanguine rebel papers, was to make such a demonstration far in Sherman's rear as would oblige the latter to abandon Georgia from Chattanooga to Atlanta, in order to prevent Beauregard from capturing Nashville and Memphis. Events will prove whether Beauregard and Hood, in adopting this strategy, are geniuses or fools. Certainly it is either far above or much below the standard of prudence and common sense. Beauregard's entire force is not estimated to be over forty or forty-five thousand, and to attend to this the forces under Gen. Thomas will be found fully adequate. Indeed, already it is intimated that the rebels have halted in their advance, or are retiring.

Meantime Gen. Sherman with two hundred miles the start of Beauregard, with no enemy in front and with as he expresses it "*the whole Southern States open to him*," left Atlanta several days ago with an army of SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MEN, and will sweep with the irresistible power of a tornado down into the heart of Georgia and South Carolina to Charleston and Mobile. He will march in three grand columns or corps d'armee, each well provided with artillery and cavalry, wholly abandoning and probably destroying Atlanta—destroying the road and bridges in his rear,—gathering supplies from the country, and receiving the fugitives who will flock to his standard probably by thousands. In short, for the first time during the war our armies will have passed through the shell of the rebellion and will move unopposed through the enemy's country. An opportunity will be given to the Union men, black and white, on his route to flock to the standard of the Union. It is believed that Sherman will arrive at his objective point with a reinforcement of not less than fifty thousand able bodied men plucked from the heart of the enemy's country. The occupation of the navigable line of the Savannah River and the fall of Charleston and Savannah before a rear attack would constitute a far more disastrous blow to the rebellion than the fall of Richmond. Jeff. Davis would, in fact be called upon either to abandon South Carolina and Georgia to their fate or to attempt to rescue them by the abandonment of Richmond in the face of Grant's largely superior army, a dangerous and probably impracticable undertaking. Indeed, it is evident that Jeff. Davis will have enough to do to save the Richmond army from annihilation if he ventures to leave his strong intrenchments at Richmond and Petersburg. On the other hand, Beauregard is already two hundred miles in the rear of Sherman, and has neither facilities to overtake him, nor strength to fight him when overtaken.

Never during the war has either party held the other so completely at disadvantage as Sherman now holds his incautious and blundering adversary. Of course there are in the unforeseen possibilities of war, contingencies which may turn the most promising situations into disaster. To all human appearances the game appears to be wholly in Sherman's hands. Certainly Hood, in uncovering Sherman's front and attacking his communications, has reversed the policy of General Johnston who is universally accounted a strategist far superior to his successors. So far from Sherman fearing, or Johnston desiring, such a movement as Beauregard and Hood have just made, every flank movement which Sherman made to Johnston's rear was an invitation to Johnston to act on Sherman's rear to the fullest extent he might deem desirable. Johnston, however, cautiously declined every such inducement, preferring to fall back and keep constantly in Sherman's front. Either Johnston or Beauregard, therefore, were sadly deficient in generalship. If Sherman won Atlanta by the blundering of Hood in sending merely his cavalry to Sherman's rear, it is difficult to see why he should not win Charleston and Savannah, now that Beauregard and Hood, in repetition of the same blunder on a more stupendous scale, have sent their whole army some two hundred miles to Sherman's rear, thus uncovering to his victorious legions the whole prize which the former seek to defend and the latter to possess.

☞ A great fire occurred at Concord, N. H., on the 2d inst., entailing a loss of over $100,000. [illegible] One hundred men have been thrown out of employment.

REBEL CRUELTIES TO PRISONERS.

The Horrors of Andersonville, of Libby Prison, and of Belle Isle.

STARVING, FREEZING, PLUNDERING, AND SHOOTING.

Testimony of Privates, Officers and Surgeons.

Report of the Sanitary Commission.

The Sanitary Commission has published a "Narrative of Privations and Sufferings of United States Officers and Soldiers while Prisoners of War in the Hands of the Rebel Authorities; being the Report of a Commission of Inquiry appointed by the United States Sanitary Commission; with an Appendix containing the Testimony." The Commissioners who took this evidence were Valentine Mott, M. D., LL.D.; Edward Delafield, M.D., President of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York; Gouverneur Morris Wilkins, Esq., Ellerslie Wallace, M. D., Professor in the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; Hon. J. T. Clarke Hare, Judge of the District Court of the City and County of Philadelphia; and the Rev. Treadwell Walden, Rector of St. Clement's Church, Philadelphia.

The report of this Commission with the testimony make an 8vo volume of 283 pages. The evidence was taken under oath. We make such selections from it as we have space for, and we take first the following statement as to the Andersonville prison in Georgia.

The following is the deposition of private Tracey, company G, 82d New York volunteers:

I am a private in the 82d New York regiment of volunteers, company G. Was captured with about eight hundred Federal troops, in front of Petersburg, on the 22d of June, 1864. We were kept at Petersburg two days; at Richmond, Belle Isle, three days; then conveyed by rail to Lynchburg; marched seventy-five miles to Danville; thence by rail to Andersonville, Ga. At Petersburg we were treated fairly, being under the guard of old soldiers of an Alabama regiment. At Richmond we came under the authority of the notorious and inhuman Major Turner, and the equally notorious Home Guard. Our ration was a pint of beans, four ounces of bread and three ounces of meat a day. Another batch of prisoners joining us, we left Richmond 1,600 strong.

All blankets, haversacks, canteens, valuables of every kind, extra clothing, and in some cases the last shirt and drawers, had been previously taken from us.

At Lynchburg we were placed under the Home Guard, officered by Major and Capt. Moffett. The march to Danville was a weary and painful one of five days, under a torrid sun, many of us falling helpless by the way, and soon filling the empty wagons of our train. On the first day we received a little meat, but the sum of our rations for the five days was thirteen crackers. During the six days by rail to Andersonville, meat was given us twice, and the daily ration was four crackers.

On entering the Stockade Prison, we found it crowded with twenty-eight thousand of our fellow-soldiers. By crowded, I mean that it was difficult to move in any direction without jostling and being jostled. This prison is an open space, sloping on both sides, originally seventeen acres, now twenty-five acres, in the shape of a parallelogram, without trees or shelter of any kind. The soil is sand over a bottom of clay. The fence is made of upright trunks of trees, twenty feet high, near the top of which are small platforms, where the guards are stationed. Twenty feet inside and parallel to the fence is a light railing, forming the "dead line," beyond which the projection of a foot or finger is sure to bring the deadly bullet of the sentinel.

Through the grounds, at nearly right angles with the longer sides, runs or rather creeps a stream through an artificial channel, varying from five to six feet in width, the water about ankle deep, and near the middle of the inclosure, spreading out into a swamp of about six acres, filled with refuse wood, stumps and debris of the camp. Before entering this inclosure the stream, or more properly sewer, passes through the camp of the guards, receiving from this source, and others further up, a large amount of the vilest material, even the contents of the sink. The water is of a dark color, and an ordinary glass would collect a thick sediment. This was our only drinking and cooking water.

It was our custom to filter it as best we could through our remnants of haversacks, shirts and blouses. Wells had been dug, but the water either proved so productive of diarrhea, or so limited in quantity, that they were of no general use. The cook house was situated on the stream just outside of the stockade, and its refuse of decaying offal was thrown into the water, a greasy coating covering much of the surface. To these was added the large amount of base matter from the camp itself. There was a system of policing, but the means were so limited, and so large numbers of the men were rendered irresolute and depressed by imprisonment, that the work was imperfectly done. One side of the swamp was naturally used as a sink, the men usually going out some distance into the water. Under the summer sun this place early became corruption too vile for description, the men breeding disgusting life, so that the surface of the water moved as with a gentle breeze.

The new comers, on reaching this, would exclaim "Is this hell?" But they soon become callous, and enter unmoved the horrible rottenness. The rebel authorities never removed any filth. There was seldom any visitation by the officers in charge. Two surgeons were at one time sent by President Davis to inspect the camp, but a walk through a small section gave them all the information they desired, and we never saw them again.

The guards usually numbered about sixty-four—eight at each end, and twenty-four on a side. On the outside, within three hundred yards, were fortifications on high ground, overlooking and perfectly commanding us, mounting twenty-four twelve pound Napoleon Parrotts. We were never permitted to go outside, except at times, in small squads, to gather our fire-wood. During the building of the cook-houses, a few, who were carpenters, were ordered out to assist us.

Our only shelter from the sun and rain, and night dews, was what we could make by stretching over us our coats or scraps of blankets, which a few had, but generally there was no attempt by day or night to protect ourselves.

The rations consisted of eight ounces of corn bread, (the cob being ground with the kernel,) and generally sour, two ounces of condemned pork, offensive in appearance and smell. Occasionally, about twice a week, two table-spoonfuls of rice, and in place of pork the same amount (two tablespoonfuls) of molasses was given us about twice a month. This ration was brought into camp about four o'clock, p. m., and thrown from the wagon to the ground, the men being arranged in divisions of two hundred and seventy, subdivided into squads of nineties and thirties. It was the custom to consume the whole ration at once, rather than save any for the next day. The distribution being often unequal, some would lose the rations altogether. We were allowed no dish or cooking utensil of any kind. On opening the camp in winter, the first two thousand prisoners were allowed skillets, one to fifty men, but these were soon taken away. To the best of my knowledge, information and belief, our ration was in quality a starving one, it being either too foul to be touched or too raw to be digested.

The cook house went into operation about May 10, prior to which we cooked our own rations. It did not prove at all adequate to the work (thirty thousand is a large town), so that a large proportion were still obliged to prepare their own food. In addition to the utter inability of many to do this, through debility and sickness, we never had a supply of wood. I have often seen men with a little bag of meal in hand, gathered from several rations, starving to death for want of wood, and in desperation would mix the raw material with water and try to eat it.

The clothing of the men was miserable in the extreme. Very few had shoes of any kind, not two thousand had coats and pants, and those were late comers. More than one-half were indecently exposed, and many were naked.

The usual punishment was to place the men in the stocks, outside, near the Captain's quarters. If a man was missing at roll-call, the squad of ninety to which he belonged was deprived of the ration. The "dead-line" bullet, already referred to, spared no offender. One poor fellow, just from Sherman's army—his name was Roberts—was trying to wash his face near the "dead-line" railing, when he slipped on the clay bottom, and fell with his head just outside the fatal border. We shouted to him, but it was too late—"another guard would have a furlough," the men said. It was a common belief among our men, arising from statements made by the guard, that Gen. Winder, in command, issued an order that any of the guard who should shoot a Yankee outside of the "dead-line" should have a month's furlough, but there was probably no truth in this. About two a day were thus shot, some being cases of suicide, brought on by mental depression or physical misery, the poor fellows throwing themselves, or madly rushing outside the "line."

The mental condition of a large portion of the men was melancholy, beginning in despondency and tending to a kind of stolid and idiotic indifference. Many spent much time in arousing and encouraging their fellows but hundreds were lying about motionless, or stalking vacantly to and fro, quite beyond any help which could be given them within their prison walls. These cases were frequent among those who had been imprisoned but a short time. There were those who were captured at the first Bull Run, July, 1861, and had known Belle Island from the first, yet had preserved their physical and mental health to a wonderful degree. Many were wise and resolute enough to keep themselves occupied—some in cutting bone and wood ornaments, making their knives out of iron hoops—others in manufacturing ink from the rust from these same hoops, and with rude pens sketching or imitating bank notes or any sample that would involve long and patient execution.

Letters from home very seldom reached us and few had any means of writing. In the early summer, a large batch of letters—five thousand we are told—arrived, having been accumulating somewhere for many months. These were brought into camp by an officer, under orders to collect ten cents on each—of course most were returned, and we heard no more of them. One of my companions saw among them three from his parents, but he was unable to pay the charge. According to the rules of transmission of letters over the lines, these letters must have already paid ten cents to the rebel Government.

It is a melancholy and mortifying fact, that some of our trials came from our own men. At Belle Isle and Andersonville, there were among us a gang of desperate men, ready to prey on their fellows. Not only thefts and robberies, but even murders were committed. Affairs became so serious at Camp Sumter that an appeal was made to General Winder, who authorized an arrest and trial by a criminal court. Eighty six were arrested, and six were hung, besides others who were severely punished. These proceedings effected a marked change for the better.

Some few weeks before being released, I was ordered to act as clerk in the hospital. This consists simply of a few scattered trees and fly tents, and is in charge of Dr. White, an excellent and considerate man, with very limited means, but doing all in his power for his patients. He has twenty-five assistants, besides those detailed to examine for admittance to the hospital. This examination was made in a small stockade attached to the main one, to the inside door of which the sick came or were brought by their comrades, the number to be removed being limited. Lately, in consideration of the rapidly increasing sickness, it was extended to one hundred and fifty daily. That this was too small an allowance is shown by the fact that the deaths within our stockade were from thirty to forty a day. I have seen one hundred and fifty bodies waiting passage to the "dead house," to be buried with those who died in hospital. The average of deaths through the earlier months was thirty a day; at the time I left, the average was over one hundred and thirty, and one day the record showed one hundred and forty six.

The proportion of deaths from starvation, not including those consequent on the diseases originating in the character and limited quantity of food, such as diarrhea, dysentery and scurvy, I cannot state; but, to the best of my knowledge, information and belief, there were scores every month. We could, at any time, point out many for whom such a fate was inevitable, as they lay or feebly walked, as mere skeletons, whose emaciation exceeded the examples given in *Leslie's Illustrated* for June 18, 1864. For example: in some cases the inner edges of the two bones of the arms, between the elbow and the wrist, with the intermediate blood-vessels, were plainly visible when held toward the light. The ration, in quantity, was perhaps barely sufficient to sustain life, and the cases of starvation were generally those whose stomachs could not retain what had become entirely indigestible.

For a man to find, on waking, that his comrade by his side was dead, was an occasion too common to be noted. I have seen death in almost all the forms of the hospital and battle-field, but the daily scenes in Camp Sumter exceeded in the extremity of misery all my previous experience.

The work of burial is performed by our own men, under guard and orders, twenty-five bodies being placed in a single pit, without head-boards, and the sad duty performed with indecent haste. Sometimes our men were rewarded for this work with a few sticks of firewood, and I have known them quarrel over a dead body for the job.

Dr. White is able to give the patients a diet but little better than the prison rations—a little flour porridge, arrowroot, whisky and wild or hog tomatoes. In the way of medicine, I saw nothing but camphor, whisky, and a decoction of some kind of bark—white oak, I think. He often expressed his regret that he had not more medicines. The limitation of military orders, under which the surgeon in charge was placed, is shown by the following occurrence: A supposed private, wounded in the thigh, was under treatment in the hospital, when it was discovered that he was a Major of a colored regiment. The Assistant Surgeon, under whose immediate charge he was, proceeded at once, not only to remove him, but to kick him out, and he was returned to the stockade, to shift for himself as well as he could. Dr. White could not or did not attempt to restore him.

After entering on my duties at the hospital I was occasionally favored with double rations and some wild tomatoes. A few of our men succeeded, in spite of the closest examination of our clothes, in secreting some greenbacks, and with these were able to buy useful articles at exorbitant prices: a tea-cup of flour at one dollar; eggs, three to six dollars a dozen; salt, four dollars a pound; molasses, thirty dollars a gallon; nigger beans, a small, inferior article (diet of the slaves and pigs, but highly relished by us,) fifty cents a pint. These figures, multiplied by ten, will give very nearly the price in Confederate currency. Though the country abounded in pine and oak, sticks were sold to us at various prices, according to size.

Our men, especially the mechanics, were tempted with the offer of liberty and large wages to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, but it is very rare that their patriotism, even under such a fiery trial, ever gave way. I carry this message from one of my companions to his mother: "*My treatment here is killing me, mother, but I die cheerfully for my country.*"

Some attempts are made to escape, but wholly in vain, for if the prison walls and guards were passed and the protecting woods reached, *the bloodhounds were sure to find us out.*

Tunneling was once attempted on a large scale, but on the afternoon previous to the night fixed for our escape, an officer rode in and announced to us that the plot was discovered, and from our huge pen we could see on the hill just above us the regiments arriving to strengthen the guard. We had been betrayed. It was our belief that spies were kept in the camp, which could be very easily done.

The number in camp when I left was nearly thirty-five thousand, and daily increasing. The number in hospital was about five thousand. I was exchanged at Port Royal Ferry, August 16th.

PRESCOTT TRACY,
82d Regiment N. Y. V.

City and County of New York, ss.—H. C. Higginson and S. Noirot, being duly sworn, say: That the above statement of Prescott Tracy, their fellow-prisoner, agrees with their own knowledge and experience.

H. C. HIGGINSON,
Co. K, 19th Illinois Vols.
SILVESTER NOIROT,
Co. B, 5th New Jersey Vols.

There is a mass of testimony as to the treatment of our prisoners in Libby Prison, Richmond, and on Belle Isle in the James River, showing that they were plundered, starved, frozen, and treated in almost all respects with unqualified cruelty.

Private Joseph Grider, 3d East Tennessee infantry, testifies:

"In Libby my daily ration was corn bread—very rough. It was not sieved—plenty of whole grains in it; (witness gives the measure which amounts to about 12 cubic inches.) There were corn husks also in the bread, as large as my two fingers. I kept a journal, but it was taken from me; it was in the haversack; had meat sometimes, about every other day, about two ounces. The bread weighed from half a pound to three-quarter—for two men—some of our men weighed it. I could eat up my rations and my partner's and not had enough at that, when I was well. It was just the diet that made me sick; the bread was not done half the time.

Everything was taken from me but my dress coat, shirt, pants and boots; slept on the floor; walked many a night to keep warm; there were 314 men in the room I staid in; we laid close together, about a foot apart.

* * * * *

I went into the hospital when I had the diarrhea; there got pea soup and a slice of white bread, size of half my hand. I found bugs in the soup, that were boiled out of the peas. I was there twelve days before they gave me any medicine, or told me what was the matter with me.

Private William D Forts, 9th New York cavalry, testifies that he was nine months at Belle Isle and in Richmond Hospital: that he has wheat bread, almost four inches square, not exceeding half an inch in thickness, a small portion of beef—call it two mouthfuls. We had this quantity of bread twice a day, and a small tin-cupful of bean soup, which had black bugs in it, which would float on the top. We then got corn-bread, about half the size of this Bible (about 13 ounces weight) twice a day.

* * * * *

There was no name for our hunger. When a bone would be thrown away by some, it would be taken up often by others, and boiled to get something out of it.

Private George Dingman, 27th Michigan, who was at Belle Isle, testifies:

I saw the rations the Rebel guards got; they were four times as much as ours; they got the same kind of bread and meat, but they could help themselves out of the bag.

* * * * *

During January the men would run all night to keep warm, and in the morning I would see men lying dead—from three to six or seven; they were frozen; this was nearly every morning I was there; the men would run to keep warm, and then lie down and freeze to death; we made an estimate, and found that seventeen men died a night from starvation and cold, on an average.

If I were to sit here a week I couldn't tell you half our suffering.

Private Charles H. Allen, 16th New York, testifies as to Belle Isle: "I was hungry, pretty nearly starved to death all the time."

Private Frank Eichelberger, Co. A, 8th Kansas, was in prison at Richmond, and testifies as to food: "It did not satisfy hunger; my appetite was never satisfied; my health declined rapidly."

Private Daniel McMann, 43d New York, prisoner on Belle Isle, testifies:

I suffered from cold very much, and so did the men more than I; we had cold rain storms; some men froze to death in a ditch.

It was not much better in the tents; I saw men carried out of the tents in blankets, dead; saw this more than once; I suppose they died mostly from hunger and cold.

* * * * *

My guards were not hungry, for they would sometimes throw bread into the prisoners; have picked it up myself; it was better bread than ours—not so coarse.

I saw a man kill a dog and eat part of it, and he sold the rest of it: I got some.

Private Walter S. Smith, 48th New York, prisoner in Libby, testifies:

Some lay out in the snow and frost; I laid on the ground; of the men that laid out, some had blankets and some had none; some froze to death; many had their feet frozen; all that slept out suffered from cold; some in tents suffered from cold.

I saw men that had frozen to death in the night; I saw this seven or eight times.

* * * * *

I have heard men running round the tents to keep warm during the night; the river was frozen a little while I was there; the current is rapid.

The water would freeze two or three inches in the bucket at night; the main street of the camp would be very much filled with men lying there.

Private Wm W. Wilcox, 124th Ohio Volunteers, was at Belle Isle and testifies:

There was a great deal of stealing of blankets by the guards; the men traded their blankets for rice; the guards would bring rice to the window, from fifteen to twenty pounds, and offer to exchange for our blankets; they would come to the windows and say, "Stick your blanket out so I can get hold of the end of it"; then two or more of the guards would jerk the blanket away and not give the rice; this was not a general thing, though it was often done; the portion of the men for doing this was, they were so near starved out they were ready to take anything; the guards would pass in bags of sand in place of rice and take blankets.

* * * * *

After we tunneled out, we were only allowed to go to the privy six at a time; the floor was in bad condition—filthy; an ordinary one-horse wagon load of human excrement on the floor every morning.

Not allowed to look out the window; was shot at twice for looking out; a man was shot alongside of me, while standing at the window; he was standing two feet from the window, with his hand on the casement; the sentry could not see him from the sentry's beat; I presume the sentry saw his shadow; he stepped out of his position to shoot at him, probably twenty to twenty-five feet; the sentry shot him in the head and killed him instantly; I suppose I have seen five hundred men shot at; our orders were not to put our heads out the windows, that was all; [illegible] standing over the place where he slept on the floor; his name was Alexander Opes, of the 101st Indiana.

Private Hiram J. Neal, 4th Maine, was prisoner at Belle Isle, and testifies:

Saw many with frozen feet carried off; *in one morning saw eleven corpses, three frozen stiff.* Near 1st of January deaths occurred eight or ten in twenty-four hours, principally in the night; I deem the causes of these deaths to have been *exposure and starvation.* Rations not sufficient to satisfy hunger. Waked up one night and found myself gnawing my coat on; used to dream of having something good to eat.

Private Charles F. Pfountsticl, 2d Maryland, was prisoner at Belle Isle, and testifies:

Every morning we carried out some men frozen to death, and from starvation some four or five men each time. We did not get enough to eat; ten or twelve ounces of corn bread, and two spoonfuls of beans, almost rotten. Sometimes we had soup, not fit to eat; but we had to eat it. Had meat only three or four times while I was there; two or three ounces each time; I was hungry all the time. *I could not sleep for hunger or cold, dirt and lice.*

Capt. A. R. Calhoun, of Kentucky, captured in Northeast Georgia, October, 1863, testifies as to Libby:

It was so filthy that our clothing and blankets soon became covered with vermin; the floors of the prisons were washed late in the afternoon nearly every day, so that when we came to lie down it was very damp; we had nothing but our clothing and blanket to lie on: the result was that nearly every man had a cough.

We were wormed and dove-tailed together like fish in a basket; in this room was the sink and privy; we did our washing and dried our clothes in the same room; two stoves in the room, one at each end, and two or three armfuls of wood for each per day.

* * * *

When I first entered the Libby in November, we received a small loaf of corn bread, about two ounces of poor beef, and a little boiled rice each day. The crust of the loaf was very thick; we used to call it iron clad, and grate it and make mush out of it, as the most palatable way; we could not grate the crusts.

After November we received about two ounces of beef once in four weeks on an average; from the 22d of March till the 6th of May not a bit of meat was issued in officers' quarters.

* * * * *

For the three months of February, March, and April, there was a pint of black peas issued to each man every week, and a little vinegar; these peas were full of bugs, nearly every ration; they call them bugs, but they were little white maggots in a chrysalis state; we pounded the peas so as to mash them, and let the bugs flow to the surface; there was about an ounce of soap and a little salt given each man.

This was inadequate to satisfy hunger, and for two months I have had a burning sensation when in prison, in my intestines. I used to dream of food, and foolishly would blame myself for not having eaten more when at home; the subject of food engrossed my entire thoughts; not all suffered as I did; the majority did; some were fortunate enough to receive boxes from home.

* * * * *

Boxes sent us from the North were stored in a warehouse near the prison; we could see them in the windows; the contents of the boxes were being stolen or ruined by keeping, and when issued I think would have been eaten by none but starving men; every package and can was broken open, and the contents were poured promiscuously into a blanket, so that everything ran in together; they stole a great many of our boxes; one of the guards told me that they saw our men escaping through the tunnel, and they did not prevent them, supposing it was their own men stealing our boxes; the Sanitary supply sent us we received but little of; we were allowed to send out and buy at extravagant prices; they sold us the sanitary hams, butter, and stationery. Marks of the Sanitary Commission were on the cases and on the paper.

* * * * *

I had a burning sensation on the inside, with a general failing in strength. A man had a piece of ham, which I looked at for hours.

When I came away, on the 18th of May, and saw the pale faces of the men through the bars, I cried. They begged me for God's sake to appeal to the Government, and write to the papers—to do anything in the world to get them released. I am confident that if they remain long in that situation they will never be fit for anything. The men never blame our Government for their suffering.

I know the rebels have plenty, for we went down into the cellar and brought up corn meal, flour, potatoes, and turnips, which we divided with our fellows; the flour was excellent; I ate about a quart of it. I am a communicant in the church, and was studying for the ministry when the war broke out. I am a member of the Reformed Church.

Lieut Col Farnsworth, 1st Connecticut Cavalry, testifies as to Belle Isle:

The space occupied by prisoners is about six acres, inclosed by an earthwork three (3) feet in height; within this space were confined as many as ten thousand (10,000) prisoners. The part occupied by the prisoners is a low, sandy, barren waste, exposed in summer to a burning sun without the shadow of a single tree, and in winter to the damp and cold winds up the river, with a few miserable tents, in which, perhaps, one-half (½) the number were protected from the night fogs of a malarious region; the others lay upon the ground in the open air. One of them said to me: "We lay in rows, like hogs in winter, and take turns who has the outside of the row."

In the morning, the row of the previous night was plainly marked by the bodies of those who were sleeping on in their last sleep.

Fed upon corn bread and water, scantily clothed, with but few blankets, our patriotic soldiers here suffered the severest misfortunes of this war. Here, by hundreds, they offered up their lives to their country's cause, victims of disease, starvation and exposure—sufferings a hundred times more dreadful than the wounds of the battle-field. As many as fourteen (14) have been known to freeze to death in one night. This I have from men of my own regiment, and I deem it perfectly trustworthy.

Men were without medical treatment on the island until disease was so far advanced that when taken away in ambulances to the hospital in squads of twenty, one half of the same died within five hours—some of them while their names were being taken at the hospital.

Men were returned from the hospital to the island when so weak that they have been obliged to crawl upon their hands and knees part of the way.

As to the mining of Libby Prison, Colonel Farnsworth thus explicitly testifies:

Upon the approach of Kilpatrick, on his grand raid on Richmond about the 1st March, the greatest consternation was produced among the inhabitants. The authorities felt sure of his ability to enter the city and free the prisoners.

We were informed one morning by the negroes who labor around the prison, that during the night they had been engaged in excavating a large hole under the center of the building, and that a quantity of powder had been placed therein. Upon inquiring of certain of the guards, we found it was the general impression among them that the prison was mined.

Richard Turner, inspector of the prison told officers there confined, that "should Kilpatrick succeed in entering Richmond, it would not help us, as the prison authorities would blow up the prison and all its inmates."

The adjutant of the prison, Lieutenant Latouch, was heard by an officer (Lieut. Jones, 45th Ohio,) to use the following words to a rebel officer with whom he had entered and examined the cellar where the powder was reported as placed: "There is enough there to send every damned Yankee to hell."

Major Turner said in my presence the day we were paroled, in answer to the question, "Was the prison mined?" "Yes, and I would have blown you all to Haydes before I would have suffered you to be rescued."

Bishop Johns said in prison, when asked if he thought it was a Christian mode of warfare to blow up defenceless prisoners: "He supposed the authorities were justified on that point, though he did not mean to justify it."

Upon the brutality of the guards Colonel Farnsworth's evidence is as follows:

In what is known as the "Pemberton Buildings," nearly opposite the "Libby," there were confined a large number of enlisted men. Hardly a day went by that the guards did not fire upon the prisoners. I have known as many as fourteen shots to be fired in one day. They were thus subjected to death if they merely came near the window to obtain fresh air. It was a very common occurrence to hear the report of a musket and then see the sergeant of the guard bring out a wounded or dead soldier.

The guards would watch for an opportunity to fire upon their prisoners, and, without warning the prisoner to leave the vicinity of the window, fire.

Lieut. Hammond, of the Ringgold cavalry (better known to Libians as "Old Imbode,") was at the sink, which is constructed upon the outside of the building. From the upper part of the side boards are removed for the purpose of light or ventilation. The guard below caught sight of Lieutenant Hammond's hat, through this opening, and fired. The ball entered the side, far below the opening, showing that the guard was intent upon striking his man; but a nail gave the bullet an upward turn and it passed through Hammond's cap and hat-brim. From the position he was in, there is little doubt that but for the ball striking the nail he would have been struck in the breast.

The attention of Major Turner was called to it, but he only laughed and said, "The boys were in want of practice." The guard, when spoken to about it, said "He had made a bet he would kill a damned Yankee before he came off guard." There was not the least attention paid by the commander of Libby Prison to this deliberate attempt at murder.

Lieut. Thomas Huggins, of a New York regiment, was standing at least eight feet from a window on the second floor; the guard could just see the top of his hat. To be sure of his man, the guard left his beat and stepped into the street. Being seen, a warning cry was uttered, and Huggins stooped and the bullet buried itself in the beams above. This was the same guard that fired at Hammond.

Richard, or as usually called, Dick Turner, was the inspector of the prison, and acted under the orders of the commander. There was nothing too mean for him to do. He searched you when you entered, knocked you down if you grumbled, took your blanket from you if found lying upon it after morning roll-call, never spoke of you except as damned Yankees—told you "you were better treated than you deserved."

Surgeon Nelson D. Ferguson, 8th New York cavalry, testifies:

No one can appreciate, without experience, the condition of the officers in the prison during the twelve days of my stay. Their faces were pinched with hunger. I have seen an officer, standing by a window, gnawing a bone like a dog. I asked him "what do you do it for?" His reply was, "it will help fill up." They were constantly complaining of hunger. There was a sad and insatiable expression of the face impossible to describe.

Surgeon D. A. Vanderkeift, who received the prisoners returned from Richmond at Annapolis, testifies:

From my experience of fifteen years of constant medical and military service in Northern Europe, the East Indies, and Mediterranean, as well as in our own army since September, 1861, I affirm that the treatment to which our men have been subjected while prisoners of war in the hands of the enemy, is unequal in all ages of warfare, and that I would prefer to fall into the hands of the Chinese of Borneo, called "Anack Baba," who murder their prisoners, than to fall into the hands of the rebels, where the lives and comfort of prisoners of war is a matter of such cruel indifference, to say the least, if not indeed, as one might almost be justified to supposing, a matter of determined policy.

Surgeon Wm. L. Ely, at Annapolis Hospital, testifies:

"I remember distinctly the arrival of the flag-of-truce steamer New York, November 18, 1863, and was present, and assisted in unloading the men. I went on board the boat and saw bodies of six (6) men who had died during the passage of the steamer from City Point, Va., to this place. No words can describe their appearance. In each case, the sunken eye, the gaping mouth, the dirty skin, the clothes and head alive with vermin, the repelling, bony contour, all conspired to lead to the conclusion that we were looking upon the victims of starvation, cruelty and exposure, to a degree unparalleled in the history of humanity."

And there is any amount of testimony from other officers and men covering the same points, and confirming these statements in all particulars.

Our regular army ration is: ¾ lb Pork, or 1¼ lb Fresh Beef, 18 oz. Hard Bread, or 22 oz. Soft Bread or Flour, 1-10 lb Coffee, 1-6 lb Sugar, 1-16 lb Rice or 1-10 lb Beans or Hominy. Vegetables—Fresh or Dessicated Molasses, Vinegar irregularly.

THE REBEL PIRATE FLEET.

Depredations of the Chickamauga and Olustee.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, Nov. 5.]

The barque Albion Lincoln, of Harpswell, Bibber, from Portland for Cuba, put into this port on Friday morning, having on board Capt. Drinkwater, of the ship Shooting Star, from New York for Panama; Capt. Tapley and crew, of the barque Mark H. Potter, from Bangor for Ship Island; Capt Coggins and crew, of the barque Emma S. Hall, from Cardenas for New York—all burned by the Confederate ship Chickamauga, Lieut. Wilkinson, which left Wilmington on the 27th of October.

The M. L. Potter was burned Oct. 30. The E. L. Hall, Oct 31, and the Shooting Star, Oct. 31, in lat. 39-20, lon. 70. The E. L. Hall same latitude and longitude.

Capt. L. H. Drinkwater of the ship Shooting Star, bound for Panama, with coal, makes the following report:

Left New York at noon, Oct 23, and proceeded on her voyage with no unusual occurrence until the 31st ult., when at 8:30 a. m., lat. 39.10, long. 70.35, a steamer hove in sight, coming from the southward and making for a barque which bore S. S. W. from us and steering north by the wind. The strange steamer upon nearing the barque hoisted the rebel flag.

At 9:30 discovered the barque to be on fire; she proved to be the barque Emma S. Hall, Capt. Geo. W. Coggins, from New York. At 10 o'clock the steamer stood for the Shooting Star, which had made all sail, attempting to escape the clutches of the pirate; but after a chase of three hours she was overhauled, and ordered to send a boat on board the steamer. Another barque then heaving in sight, she made for her, practicing the usual deception of flying the Stars and Stripes until within gunshot of the victim, when the rebel flag was run up. After boarding this vessel, which proved to be the barque Albion Lincoln of Harpswell, Capt. Bibber, from Portland for Cuba, after having bonded her for $18,000 she returned to the Shooting Star to finish her work of destruction, which was accomplished at 6.30 p. m., by setting her on fire. All hands were transferred to the steamer and subsequently put on board the Albion Lincoln, together with the crews of the barks Emma J. Hall and Mark L. Potter. The latter vessels were captured and burned the day previous. She was commanded by Capt. Tapley, and bound from Bangor to Ship Island; the Lincoln was ordered to Fortress Monroe with the paroled captives, numbering sixty persons, but Capt. Bibber finding New York to be the nearest port, shaped his course for this place, and reached this morning.

Captain Drinkwater describes this new privateer as a screw-steamer, painted pea-green fore and aft, schooner-rigged, masts short, without top masts, has two smoke stacks, carries an armament of three guns, one thirty-two pounder and two twenty-fours, and she is manned by a crew of 150 men. She sails under the name of Chickamauga, and is commanded by Lieutenant Wilkinson, of the C. S. Navy. Her officers state that she ran out of Wilmington, N. C., on the night of the 27th, together with the other steamer.

The discipline on board the Chickamauga is represented to be of the lowest order.

The prisoners taken from the vessels above reported were all required to sign a parole. The following is a copy:

CONFEDERATE STEAMER CHICKAMAUGA,
At Sea, Lat. 39 10, Lon. 70.

I, ————, the undersigned, do hereby agree, in consideration of being released as prisoners of war, by First Lieutenant J. Wilkinson, commanding Confederate States steamer Chickamauga, not to serve by land or water, or take up arms against the Confederate States of America until regularly exchanged. (Signed)

Witness: E. COURTNEY JENKINS, Captain's Clerk.

DOINGS OF THE REBEL PRIVATEER OLUSTEE.

Capt. N. C. Walker, of the barque Empress Theresa, of and for Baltimore, from Rio Janeiro, in ballast, reports, 1st inst., lat. 35 30, long. 74 10, was boarded by the rebel privateer Olustee, Lieut. W. H. Ward commanding, who told us we were a prize to the Confederate States, and ordered us to get our clothing on board the steamer, which we did, when they immediately set her on fire, and went in chase of another vessel, which was in sight, but night coming on, failed to find her. We were kept on board until the 3d inst., when in lat. 39 19, long. 74, we came up with the schooner A. J. Bird, Capt. French, of and from Rockland, for Washington, D. C., with a cargo of lime, laths and potatoes; the crew were ordered on board the steamer, and the schooner scuttled. There was also in sight at the time the schooner E. F. Lewis, Capt. Lee, of and from Portland for Philadelphia, with a general cargo, which was disposed of in the same manner as the Bird.

The Olustee then run for another schooner, which was close by, and which proved to be the schooner Antelope, Capt. Dobson, from Matanzas for New York, and to which vessel we were all transferred, twenty-eight in number, after signing the usual parole. Capt. Walker had his wife, child and sister, and also two passengers, who were all served alike. The pirates took possession of all the nautical instruments, and everything else of value that they could get their hands on.

The Olustee is an iron screw steamer, 1,100 tuns burden, 220 feet long, schooner rigged, two smoke stacks, two screws, very fast. She is painted white, and run out of Wilmington, N. C., on the night of 30th ult. In passing by the gunboats on the blockade she received a shot in her bow which went entirely through her, but done no other damage. Several of the captives in conversation with the crew learned that there are at present four steamers of the same class on the coast, all of which are out of Wilmington, N. C., but of English build.

The barque Empress Theresa was built in Matthews County, Va, four years old, 312 tuns burden, and owned by John M. Zandel, at Baltimore.

The schooner A. J. Bird was 178 tuns burden, three years old, and owned by John Bird and others, at Rockland; was valued at $16,000.

The schooner E. F. Lewis was 182 tuns burden, ten years old, and owned by E. White and others, at Portland, and Stark W. Lewis, of New York.

The Captains and crews of all the above vessels arrived at this port last evening in the British schooner Antelope, all well.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

The Reconnoissance—The Fall Campaign Not Ended.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* with Grant's army writes as follows, under date of Oct. 30:

The accounts of the recent engagement on the South Side road, which have been received, are somewhat diverse, and to a certain extent irreconcilable. It is scarcely to be expected that the case could be otherwise, for the affair was of such an impromptu fashion, and was so quickly over (lasting less than an hour), that there was hardly time for it to assume any special character, or to shape itself in any combinations requiring particular notice or description. It was, as I have heretofore indicated, nothing more than a general reconnoissance in force, ending in a heavy skirmish. There were three gallant charges made by the Second Corps, which managed to extricate itself from the toils of a wary enemy, and the mazes of an almost impassable wilderness, in a manner to reflect fresh brilliancy upon the fame of its commander, Gen. Hancock. There was obstinate and impetuous gallantry, too, evinced by the Fifth and Ninth Corps, which, however, bore a less conspicuous part in the affair. There was a very high degree of skill displayed in the rapidity with which so comparatively large a force was transferred safely to a new front of operations, and retired to its original position upon the same day. Beyond these features there was nothing to distinguish this reconnoissance peculiarly from others, and but little field for fine descriptive writing. Yes, there was one exceptional fact, which deserves to be remarked, and that was the steadiness with which the new troops, some of whom had smelt gunpowder for the first time, stood up to their duty. So much for the assertion so common with the opposition press, that the recent levies have only added to the army a set of bounty-jumpers, deserters, and substitutes, who cannot be forced to fight, but will invariably skulk.

Although a mere reconnoissance, it was optional with Gen. Grant to say whether or not the recent encounter should be prolonged to a general engagement. Whatever the general opinion may be, those who know best are of opinion that he did wisely in deciding the question negatively. Upon what special grounds this opinion is based, it is of course contraband to speculate in print. Suffice it to say that the movement just recorded is not the final, but the initial one of the fall campaign, if there be any correctness in the popular estimate of Grant's personal energy and genius for "hammering away." What of Butler? What of the iron-clad flotilla on the James? These may be respectively designated the right and center of the forces operating against Richmond, and their offensive powers are shortly to be put to the test, doubtless in connection with the Army of the Potomac, or left wing of our forces.

It does not militate in the least against this promise of continued activity that portions of our troops are making themselves comfortable against the variations of this variable weather; against the perspiring, dusty days, when the canteen becomes a *sine qua non*, and the damp, chilly nights, when a double thickness of blankets is quite as indispensable.

WISCONSIN.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Nov 8—8 P. M.—Returns from this state come in slow and scattering, owing to the bad condition of the wires. Result at this writing, 8 o'clock as follows: 52 towns heard from give Lincoln 8,568 McClellan, 786—Lincoln's majority 2,782. Milwaukee city and county not yet heard from. Estimated 3,000 for McClellan in city and county, being a Democratic loss of nearly 1,000.

KENOSHA, Tuesday, Nov. 8.—This town gives 61 majority for Lincoln.

RACINE, Tuesday, Nov. 8.—Racine city gives 200 majority for Lincoln and Paine.

LATER.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Nov. 8—9.15 P. M.

Milwaukee city complete gives McClellan 2,400 majority. The returns foot up as follows: Sixty-six towns, including Milwaukee city—Lincoln, 5,204; McClellan, 4,496, with large Union districts to hear from. This secures Paine's election.

FROM MADISON.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., Tuesday, Nov. 8.

The Capital gives McClellan 103 majority, a gain of 19 on last year's vote for Governor.

George B. Smith, (Democrat,) for Congress, has 114 majority.

James Ross, Union candidate for the Assembly, has run handsomely ahead, and is only three behind in the city and seventeen in the District.

Enough votes of resident soldiers were rejected to give him a majority, and the army vote will give him a handsome majority over Villas.

MADISON, Wis., Tuesday, Nov. 8.—The Republicans elect a majority of both branches of the Legislature, and five out of six Congressmen. It may require the soldiers' vote to carry two of them.

FROM JANESVILLE.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

JANESVILLE, Tuesday, Nov. 8, 1864.

Janesville gives 394 Union majority. From indications Rock county will give 3,000 majority—a gain of 200.

Janesville, city, 394 Union majority.
Harmony, 138 Union majority.
Laprairie, 129 Union majority.
Town of Janesville, 65 Union majority.
Rock, 53 Union majority.
Turtle, 179 Union majority.
Delevan, 230 Union maj.
Clinton, 156 Union maj.
Beloit, 318 Union maj.

THE ARMY VOTE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 9.—Votes taken in Alexandria and Washington, at the barracks and hospitals, show in part: Ohio, Union, 491; Democratic, 98. Iowa, Union, 74; Democratic, 4. Wisconsin, Union, 639; Democratic, 162. Maryland, Union, 466; Democratic, 72. Pennsylvania, Union, 1,988; Democratic, 668.

A dispatch from Alexandria states that the aggregate vote of the soldiers there, is as follows: Union, 567; Democratic, 185.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

A VICTORY OF GIGANTIC PROPORTIONS.

Re-Election of Abraham Lincoln.

THE PEOPLE FOR THE WAR UNTO THE END.

The Peace Sneaks Utterly Destroyed.

FORESHADOWINGS OF A COMPLETE VICTORY.

State Answering to State in a Song of Loyalty.

OUR BOYS IN BLUE SUSTAINED.

ILLINOIS A CLEAN SWEEP FOR THE UNION.

Nine Congressmen and the Whole Union State Ticket Carried.

THE PRAIRIE SNAKES TO HUNT THEIR HOLES.

Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania Increase their Majorities.

NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND SOLID FOR LINCOLN.

THE ELECTION.

THE GENERAL RESULT.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 9—midnight.

The New York *Tribune* claims New York, Pennsylvania, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Kansas, for Lincoln—total 190, independent of the Pacific States, which it says have probably chosen four Lincoln Electors.

It claims the State of New York for Lincoln by over ten thousand, and that enough Union members have been elected to Congress to ensure the requisite two-thirds vote in the House to insure the prohibition of slavery by a constitutional amendment. The New York delegation stands 22 Union.

The *World* concedes Lincoln's election, claiming only New York, Kentucky, New Jersey and Missouri for McClellan; and Pennsylvania, Oregon, California and Nevada in doubt, but most likely for Lincoln. The *Times* claims 133 electoral votes for Lincoln, with the probability of all the West except Kentucky and Missouri, with possibly New Jersey.

ILLINOIS.

ILLINOIS—COMPARATIVE VOTES OF CITIES AND TOWNS.

Counties.	1864. Rep.	1864. Dem.	1860. Rep.	1860. Dem.
Bureau	1600	....	2267	....
Cook	4000	....	4743	....
Champaign	1200	....	641	....
De Kalb	2150	....	2664	....
Douglas	226	....	180	....
Henry	2000	....	1490	....
Kane	2800	....	2556	....
Lake	1400	....	1429	....
La Salle	1000	....	1654	....
Macon	600	....	....	40
McLean	1300	....	965	....
Ogle	2200	....	1369	....
Rock Island	670	....	610	....
Sangamon	....	100	....	42
Stephenson	675	....	888	....
Whiteside	1800	....	1602	....
16 Counties	23421	100	23334	82

	1864. Rep.	1864. Dem.	1860. Rep.	1860. Dem.
*Chicago	1750	....	2005	....
Bloomington	750	....	410	....
Aurora	800	....	715	....
Elgin	203	....	225	....
Mattoon	453	....	52	....
Dwight	65	....	....	1
Towanda	139	....	65	....
Atlanta	154	....	94	....
Earlville	98	....	82	....
Naperville	137	....	131	....
Milton	150	....	133	....
Rantoul	10	....	....	3
Woodstock	112*	....	42	....
Odell	65	....	9	....
Braceville	75	....	46	....
Wilmington	40	....	23	....
Quincy	....	414	....	46
Springfield	20	....	69	....
Kankakee	177	....	97	....
Bourbannais	175	....	109	....
Montano	98	....	91	....
Peotone	36	....	20	....
Monee	70	....	90	....
Fulton	55	....	38	....
Albany	30	....	7	....
Garden Plain	53	....	82	....
Decatur	300	....	120	....
Lockport	....	25	51	....
Peoria	....	171	....	219
Mendota	209	....	223	....
Joliet	....	640	....	429
Ottawa	....	236	....	143
Morris	104	....	96	....
Sandoval	....	27	....	54
Sterling	184	....	261	....
Pekin	....	118	....	26
Chebanse	145	....	57	....
Painfield	193	....	133	....
Wheatland	114	....	119	....
Lacon	....	36	....	21
Henry	74	....	64	....
Chillicothe	....	30	....	19
Bureau Junction	....	12	....	....
S. Ottawa	49	....	86	....
Serena	....	1	4	....
Flagg	175	....	168	....
Dement	81	....	82	....
Geneva	143	....	142	....
Galesburg	1083	....	749	....
De Kalb	164	....	108	....
Champaign	298	....	142	....
Winfield	180	....	142	....
Galena	....	114	31	....
Courtland	266	....	119	....
Amboy	151	....	130	....
Dixon	210	....	206	....
Franklin Grove	212	....	....	....
Ogle Station	73	....	....	....
Prestonia	165	....	....	....
Council Hill	79	....	92	....
Cherry Valley	166	....	214	....
Nora	....	73	....	....
West Point	95	....	72	....
Scales Mound	7	....	8	....
Rockford	1050	....	846	....
Polo	287	....	....	....
Savannah	122	....	106	....
Homer	250	....	197	....
Douglas	....	27	....	....
Auburn	....	78	....	40
Woodside	....	73	....	....
Williamsville	74	....	79	....
Chatham	74	....	....	20
El Paso	184	....	....	....
Lisle	97	....	90	....
Chemung	224	....	192	....
Huntley	95	....	....	....
Marengo	398	....	262	....
White Rock	99	....	71	....
Reynolds	47	....	20	....
Willow Creek	60	....	63	....
Rock Island	....	39	4	....
Cordova	48	....	53	....
Moline	330	....	255	....
Port Byron	45	....	49	....
Hampton	83	....	18	....
Canoe Creek	5	....	1	....
Sycamore	223	....	190	....
Genoa	175	....	161	....
Shabbona	184	....	150	....
Malta	53	....	30	....
Milan	30	....	26	....
Squaw Grove	128	....	95	....
Franklin	189	....	133	....
Tuscola	40	....	45	....
Okaw	7	....	....	99

* The towns of South Chicago (Bridgeport) and West Chicago, now included in the city, were not so included in 1860.

STATE SENATE.

District.	Holding over.	Elected.	Rep.	Dem
1	Wm. H. Green		0	1
2		John W. Westcott	0	1
3		Daniel Reilly	0	1
4		S. Stevenson	0	1
5		A. W. Metcalf	1	0
6	L. E. Worcester		1	0
7	H. M. Vandeveer		0	1
8		A. J. Hunter	0	1
9	Joseph Peters		1	0
10		Isaac Funk	1	0
11		Doubtful		
12		J. P. Richmond	0	1
13	B. T. Scofield		1	0
14		James Strain	1	0
15	A. C. Mason		1	0
16	John T. Lindsay		1	0
17		Washington Bushnell	1	0
18		A. W. Mack	1	0
19	E. R. Allen		1	0
20	Daniel Richards		1	0
21		Alfred Webster	1	0
22	John H. Addams		1	0
23	Cornelius Lansing		1	0
24		F. A. Eastman	1	0
25	J. D. Ward		1	0
			13	11

The XIth District, still in doubt, consists of the counties of Sangamon, Logan and Tazewell. The candidates are Geo. W. Minier (Rep.) and John B. Cohrs (Dem.)

FROM IROQUOIS COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MIDDLEPORT, Iroquois Co., Nov. 9, 1864.

Fourteen towns gives 842 Union. The remaining towns are Union, certain. Our majority will not be less than 900.

FROM DUPAGE COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NAPERVILLE, Ill., Nov 9, 1864.

The official vote of Dupage county is 1,048 Union majority.

FROM KANE COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BATAVIA, Ill., Nov. 8 1864.

Batavia gives 157 majority for Lincoln. Number of votes cast 451; Union 294; Democrat, 157.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

CAMPTON, Kane Co., Ill., Nov. 9, 1864.

The result of the election in this town is as follows: Whole number of votes cast, 180; for Lincoln, 153; McClellan, 28. A gain o 34 votes for Lincoln on the vote of 1860.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DURAND, ILL., Nov. 9, 1864.

Our election yesterday resulted as follows: Whole No votes cast, 342; Union ticket received 279; Democratic ticket, 63.

FROM BUREAU COUNTY.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

TRENTON, Nov. 9, 1864.

The vote of this township, Selby, yesterday, was as follows:—Democratic, 120. Republican, 105; Dem. maj, 15.

The Republican State and County ticket was 106. One Lincoln and Johnson Electors being scratched. This is a Republican gain since last spring of 10.

FROM DEKALB COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SOMONAUK, Nov. 9, 1864.

The majority for Lincoln and Oglesby, in DeKalb county, is 2,100.

FROM LASALLE COUNTY.

OTTAWA, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

In LaSalle county, 27 towns give Lincoln 24n majority.

Six towns to hear from which will increase the majority to six hundred.

FROM LEE COUNTY.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

PAW PAW GROVE, Lee Co., Nov. 9, 1864.

Our returns for this town of Wyoming Lee county, Ill., foot up as follows: Lincoln 171; McClellan 77. Majority for Lincoln 94.

FROM STEPHENSON COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

FREEPORT, Ill., Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Stephenson county gives Lincoln 675 majority, Washburne 671, Burchard 635.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 9.—Sangamon county gives McClellan 384 majority.

Logan county gives 356 majority for Lincoln.

The Democrats claim one candidate for Representative. The other is yet doubtful.

The Legislature is still in doubt, with the probabilities in favor of the Republicans.

Brown county gives 603 Democratic majority. A gain of 131 since 1860.

Montgomery county gives 206 Democratic majority.

Fulton county gives 775 Democratic majority.

Macoupin county gives 600 Democratic majority.

Clinton county gives 125 Democratic majority.

FROM HENRY COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ATKINSON, Henry Co., Ill., Nov. 9.

The vote in this town stands 99 for Lincoln and the Union, to 15 for McClellan and Disunion peace.

FROM PEORIA COUNTY.

PEORIA, Wednesday, Nov. 9.—Returns for Peoria county are all in. McClellan has 191 majority; Union gain 9 over 1860.

[To the Associated Press.]

NAPERVILLE, Nov. 9.—Whole vote in 1860, 469; 1864 whole vote 453; 1860 Republican majority 131; 1864 Republican majority 137.

Town of Lisbon—1860 whole vote 270; 1864 whole vote 279; 1860 Republican majority 90; 1864 Republican majority 97.

Thornton—votes polled 212—Republicans 186; Dem. 26; Union gain of 60.

McLean county gone Lincoln by 1,750 majority. Republican gain in Bloomington is 175 over 1860.

HARVARD, Nov. 9.—Town of Chemung 224 majority for Lincoln.

BRISTOL, Nov. 9.—Official returns from four towns in Kendall county gives 733 Union majority; gain of 137 over 1860.

HUNTLEY, Nov. 9.—Lincoln 96 majority; gain 33.

MARENGO, Nov. 9.—398 votes polled; Lincoln 348; McClellan 50.

LANE, Ogle Co., Nov. 9.—White Rock Township gives 99 Union majority; gain 14.

Lee county—Reynolds Town, majority for Lincoln; gain small. Willow Creek, 60 majority for Lincoln.

Champaign county—all the principal towns heard from give large Union gains; Union majority over 1,000.

Douglas county—235 Union; 361 gain over 1862.

Whiteside—1,800 Union; 589 gain. Sterling gives 184 Lincoln majority.

Logan—300 Union; 251 gain.

Peoria county—400 Democratic majority; Union gain 285.

Peoria city gives only 161 Dem. majority.

Grundy—600 Lincoln majority; Union gain of 299.

Lee county—Dixon, 230 Lincoln majority; Amboy, 151 majority; Franklin Grove, 212 majority.

De Kalb county—Town of Somonauk, 305 Union majority; Victor, 123 Union majority, De Kalb, 104.

La Salle county—Mendota, 209 majority for Lincoln; gain of 50. Ottawa, 226 Democratic majority; Earl, 96 Union.

Henry county—Henry, 74 Union; Galva, 2; Bishop Hill, 338 Union; Genesso, 289 majority; gain of 110.

Lake county—1,077 for Lincoln; gain so far of 90.

Carroll county—Savanna, 122 Union.

Kane county—Union majority 2,800.

McLean county—Union majority 1,300.

Macon county—400 Union majority.

Bureau county—1,500 Union majority.

Sangamon—only 100 Democratic majority.

MAINE.

PORTLAND, Nov. 9.—One hundred and eleven towns give Lincoln 29,791, McClellan, 17,975, showing a Union gain of 734 over the September election. The Union majority in September was 15,813. The same proportion of gain throughout the State will give Lincoln about 18,000 majority.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD, Nov. 9.—One hundred and ten towns give Union 29,398, Democrat 20,291 on the home vote. The soldiers vote will largely increase the Union majority.

LATER.

New Hampshire is reported for Lincoln by 2,500 on the home vote.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 9—9 a. m.—The vote of 189 towns foot up, Lincoln 25,748, and McClellan 22,687. This indicates a handsome majority on the vote.

VERMONT.

MONTPELIER, Nov. 9.—The majority for Lincoln in Vermont will reach thirty thousand.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Mass, Nov. 9.—One hundred and seventy-six towns give the Union ticket 99,000, McClellan 36,631.

In the 3d and 4th districts Rice and Hooper, Union candidates for Congress, are far ahead. Boston gives Lincoln 5,000 majority

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, Nov. 9.—Connecticut claims 20,000 for Lincoln. Hartford, Democratic majority, 388; Bridgeport, Union majority, 93; Norwalk, Union majority, 708. Thirty-one towns, including the cities of New Haven, Hartford, Bridgeport, Waterbury, Norwich, and New London, give Lincoln 1,159 majority.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 9.—Lincoln's majority in Connecticut in all but 13 towns is 23,941. The storm will prevent early returns.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—The total vote of the city of New York is 107,777; total for McClellan 75,319; Lincoln 36,448—majority for McClellan 36,887.

Albany gives 2,476 Democratic majority, Seymour's majority, 2,463.

Troy gives 758 Democratic majority.

Little Falls gives a Democratic majority of 226.

Niagara Falls, Democratic majority 92.

Hornellsville, Democratic majority 60.

Schenectady, Democratic majority 229.

Hudson, Democratic majority 217.

Herkimer give Democratic majority 134.

Lyons, 94 majority for McClellan.

Rochester gives 4 Democratic majority—a gain of 200.

Amsterdam gives 139 Republican majority.

Saratoga gives 221 Union majority.

Mechanicsville gives a Union majority of 1.

Tabor, Dem., is elected in the Seventh Congressional District; Rudford and Warfield, Dems., in the Tenth and Eleventh Districts, Hubbel and Goodyear, in the Tenth and Fourteenth Districts. The present Congressional delegation stands, 15 Union to 16 Democratic.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 8—Midnight.—The election has passed off quietly. No fights were reported in any part of the city. The vote of the city was unusually large.

Wellsville, 66 Union maj.; loss 21.
Almond, 40 Union maj.; loss 15.
Cuba, 255 Union maj.; gain 173.
Amity, 154 Union maj.; loss 47.
Alfred, 245 Union maj.; gain 67.
Owego, 226 Union maj.; loss 71.
Addison, 130 Union maj.; gain 14.
Danby, 150 Union maj.; gain 75.
Corning, 22 Union maj.; loss 215.
Ithaca, 39 Union maj.; gain 145.
Ellicott, 429 Union maj.; loss 82.
Randolph, 129 Union maj.; gain 39.
Niagara Falls, 93 Cop maj.; loss 49.
Friendship, 144 Union maj.; gain 49.
Hornellsville, 60 Cop. maj.; loss 99.
Suspension Bridge, 129 Cop. maj.
Sempronius, 294 Union maj.; gain 13.
New York City, 38,000 Cop. maj.; gain 6,000.
New Rochelle, 251 Union maj.; gain 415.
Kings, 3,000 Cop. maj.; loss 1,700.
Buffalo, 500 Cop. maj.; gain 900.

OSWEGO, Oct. 8.—There are reported disturbances at Sacket's Harbor. A small squad of men with one gun have been sent there from Fort Ontario.

Albany, 2,300 Copperhead majority; gain 1,100.
Troy, 788 Copperhead majority; gain 125.
Little Falls, 226 Copperhead majority; gain 180.
Schenectady, 229 Copperhead majority; gain 330.
Hudson, 217 Copperhead majority; gain 216.
Herkimer, 134 Copperhead majority; gain 169.
Lyons, 94 Copperhead majority; gain 269.
Ballston, 4 Copperhead majority; loss 23.
Rochester, 63 Copperhead majority; [illegible] 1,061.
Amsterdam, 139 Union majority; [illegible]
Saratoga, 221 Union majority; [illegible]
Mechanicsville, 1 Union majority; [illegible]
Oswego, 126 Democratic majority; [illegible]
Syracuse, 24 Republican majority; [illegible]

NEW JERSEY.

TRENTON, Nov. 9.—Essex county [illegible] Union gain of over 1,000. Legislature [illegible] Union, 3 Democratic.

PENNSYLVANIA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Allegheny county gives 8,500 majority [illegible] Lincoln.

Philadelphia gives 10,000 Union majority. Scattering returns from the State [illegible] a Union majority of from 15,000 to [illegible] the home vote.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 9.—Returns from the State show almost invariably majorities for Lincoln.

Three districts of Westchester [illegible] show a Union gain of 46 over the October election. Springfield, 351 majority for Lincoln.

DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 9.—The majority in this city for Lincoln is 380, a gain of [illegible].

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 9.—Delaware gives Lincoln the electoral vote.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 8.—The city gives 12,000 majority for Lincoln, a gain of 4,300 over the October election. The State has undoubtedly gone for Lincoln by a considerable majority on the home vote, and elected Swan for Governor.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, Wednesday, Nov. 9.—Returns from nine counties show a large gain over the October election. It is believed Lincoln carries the State by a large majority.

Col Phelps is elected in the 3d Congressional District of West Virginia.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, Wednesday, Nov. 9.—Returns from Indiana indicate a Union majority of 35,000 in the State. Large Union gains in all parts of the State over the October election.

Indianapolis gives 2,000 Union majority.

Wabash county gives Lincoln 600 majority, gain of 125.

Elkhart county, Lincoln 500 majority.

Noble county, Lincoln 500.

Union county gives Lincoln [illegible]

The returns thus far received show large Union gains over the October election. Lincoln's majority will [illegible] in the State.

MICHIGAN.

DETROIT, Nov. 9.—The Republicans claim to have carried the State by 15,000 majority. Returns are meagre.

Monroe county Democratic majority 141.

Coldwater Union majority 96, gain [illegible].

Adrian, Union majority 65.

Madison, Union majority 95.

Fairfield, Union majority 86.

Blissfield, Union majority 79.

Franklin, Union majority 118.

Ten towns and Adrian city give Lincoln 604 majority—the county will give him [illegible] majority.

Wayne county 2,000 Democratic majority.

Detroit about 1,000 Democratic majority.

Hudson gives 243 for Lincoln.

Hillsdale county, 15 towns, 1,300 majority.

Jackson county large Democratic gains.

Lincoln will undoubtedly carry the State.

OHIO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Hamilton county gives 5,000 Union majority.

Scattering returns from Ohio show Union gains everywhere. We estimate Ohio good for forty thousand majority on the home vote. The gain in Hamilton county is [illegible] hundred.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Nov. 9.

Returns indicate an increased Union majority over the October vote, in Ohio, of about 10,600 to 15,000.

[To the Associated Press.]

Cincinnati, 6,000 Union majority; Columbus, 422 Democratic majority; Clark county, 1,500 Union majority; Green county, [illegible] Union majority; Painesville, 385 Union majority; Hamilton county, 7,000 Union majority; Steubenville, 506 Union majority; Youngstown, 20 Union majority; Urbana, 100 Union majority; Springfield 612 Union majority; Chagrin Falls, 194 Union majority; Akron, 7[illegible] Union majority; Ashland, [illegible] Union majority.

Ohio State is estimated 75,000 majority for Lincoln.

Toledo city gives Lincoln 343 majority; Oberlin, 421 majority; York township, Sandusky county, 163 Union majority—gain of 30 over October election; Geneva, Ashtabula county, 344 Union majority; Janesville, Muskingum county, Union majority—gain of 36; Grafton, Lorain county, 62 Union majority—gain of 10 over October; Solon, Portage county, 108 Union majority; Windham, 181 Union majority; Warren, 394 Union majority—a gain of 10; Willoughby, Lake county, Lincoln, 239; Perry, Lincoln, 96; Elyria, Lincoln's majority 336; Union majority in Yellow Creek, Columbiana county, 16—gain 23 over October; Painesville township, Union majority, 383—gain of 40 on October; New London, Huron county, Union majority 198; Vermillion, Erie, county, 57 Democratic majority, a gain of over October. Conneaut, Ashtabula county, 584 Union majority. Newbury, Geauga county, 268 Union majority, a gain of 47. Pittsfield, Lorain county, 65 Union majority. Berrea 139 Union majority. Worthington township, Wood county, 97 Union, a gain of 47. Gilead township, Wood county, 145 Union majority; Cardington, 84 do., gain 48; Mansfield [illegible] Union, gain 29; Willington, 100 Union, gain 13; Johnstown, 46 Democratic majority, Democratic gain 9; Sandusky City, 29 Union; Newark, 220 Union; Defiance township [illegible] 114 Democratic majority, Democratic [illegible] since October election.

COLUMBUS, November 9.—Indications are that Lincoln will have 35,000 majority on the home vote. Columbus city—1st Ward, [illegible] Union majority; 3d Ward, 213 Union; [illegible] Ward, 121 Union; 8th Ward, 12 Union; gain in these wards 40 over October.

Returns from Southern Ohio show Union gains. Ravenna, 119 Union majority—Democratic gain of 12. The following are Lincoln majorities in Ohio: Hamilton county, 5,000; Clark county, 1,500, gain over October 200; Green county, 3,000, gain [illegible]; Ashland county, 200 Union.

Numerous scattering returns show heavy Lincoln majorities in the Northern counties and especially the Western Reserve. The Buckeye State is good for Lincoln for 40,000 on the home vote. The soldiers' vote will make it 100,000. Beat that who can.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 7.—Nashville—McClellan 21, Lincoln 1,307.

Galatin—Lincoln 119, McClellan 12.

MINNESOTA.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. PAUL, Minn., Wednesday, Nov. 9.

The election returns are all favorable, so far as received. The Union majority of the State will not vary much from 5,000 or [illegible]. This exceeds the expectations of the Union men, as they anticipated a smaller majority, owing to the failure of the Commissioners to reach five regiments from this State, in the field. The Commissioners spent several days within four of our regiments in Missouri, but were afraid to go on.

St. Paul is largely represented [illegible] regiments, and if their vote had been received would have carried this city by a handsome majority. As it is, we elect one member of the Legislature in the city, and Judge of Probate.

Last year, the Democratic party in this State was all torn up, owing to an unfortunate nomination for Governor, and the [illegible] them is not fair for comparison, but the result of yesterday shows a Union gain in this county since 1862, of nearly 300.

IOWA.

DES MOINES, Nov. 9.—A heavy storm prevailed here and throughout the State yesterday. Nevertheless there seems to have been a full vote, judging from the returns received, which indicates a larger majority than that of last year, when the State went Union by 32,000 majority. We carry every Congressional District by increased majorities.

CLINTON, Iowa, Wednesday, Nov. 9.—Union majority, 105; gain, 30.

Massilon Township—Union majority [illegible], gain, 40.

Oxford Township, Jones Co.—Union majority, 84; gain, 25.

Jones Co., Wyoming Township—Union majority, 61; gain, 17.

Linn Co., Franklin Township—Lincoln, 297; McClellan, 74; Lincoln [illegible].

Clarence—Union majority, [illegible].

De Witt, Clinton Co.—Union majority [illegible], gain, 21.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—Pilot Knob gives Lincoln 42, McClellan, none. Ironton gives Lincoln 308, and McClellan 2. The soldiers' vote here and at Ironton gives Lincoln [illegible] and McClellan 17.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—Returns are meagre. The Republicans estimate Lincoln's majority in this county at between 4,000 and 5,000 on the home vote. The Democrats claim [illegible] 1,500 to 2,000.

Henry T. Blow, the present [illegible] from the 2d district, is re-elected by [illegible] majority. Lincoln has undoubtedly [illegible] the State. The success of the Radical [illegible] ticket is regarded as certain.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1864.

THE ELECTION IN THE CITY.

The City for the Union by 1,700 Majority.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1864.

THE ELECTION IN THE CITY.

The City for the Union by 1,700 Majority.

The city of Chicago is redeemed. The Union triumph is complete. The glorious tidings of victory which roll up from every part of the land, find a answering echo in our city. We have polled a large vote, and placed the city far beyond the reach of Copperhead fraud. We have rolled up a majority for the Union of fully seventeen hundred in the city, and the returns from the county will yet swell that majority for the county ticket on the Union ticket. They are elected.

The Vote.

The following is the vote, as near as it could be ascertained last evening. Our thanks are due to ... Turtle for his kindness in furnish[ing] ...

FIRST WARD.

	UNION. 1st Precinct.	2d Precinct.	Total.	DEM. 1st Precinct.	2d Precinct.	Total.
President	[illegible]	667	1339	396	405	801
Governor	[illegible]	667	1339	396	405	801
Lieut. Governor	[illegible]	667	1339	396	405	801
Secretary of State	[illegible]	667	1339	396	405	801

FIFTH WARD.

President	341	79	320	543	400	943
Governor	341	79	320	543	400	943

SIXTH WARD.

President	226	254	480	407	598	1005

SEVENTH WARD.

President	478	446	924	488	755	1243

EIGHTH WARD.

President	251	175	426	271	335	606

NINTH WARD.

President	467	570	1037	117	274	391

being then between T. B. Bryan, Republican, and F. C. Sherman, Democrat.

Ward.	Bryan vote.	Sher. vote.	Bryan maj.	Sher. maj.
First	1,133	777	356	....
Second	901	765	136	....
Third	786	841	....	55
Fourth	518	329	189	....
Fifth	234	738	....	504
Sixth	336	796	....	460
Seventh	536	911	....	375
Eighth	379	516	....	137
Ninth	621	326	295	....
Tenth	866	631	235	....
Eleventh	757	542	215	....
Twelfth	490	344	146	....
Thirteenth	397	418	....	21
Fourteenth	569	530	39	....
Fifteenth	754	863	....	109
Sixteenth	863	1041	....	178
Total	10,093	10,238	Sher. maj.	145

The following was the county vote at the State election in November, 1862, the contest being between I. N. Arnold and Sherman:

Town.	Arnold.	Sherman.	Town.	Arnold.	Sherman.
W. Chicago	75	70	Thornton	115	44
Cicero	66	118	Bloom	108	61
Jefferson	133	47	Calumet	106	101
Leyden	141	26	Lake View	75	37
Proviso	114	21	Evanston	119	78
Lyons	118	75	New Trier	29	127
Palos	22	116	Northfield	180	51
Lemont	56	196	Wheeling	178	61
Orland	79	10	Palatine	213	18
Bremen	110	27	Barrington	169	23
Rich	106	30	Hanover	123	20
S. Chicago	55	269	Schaumberg	74	61
Lake	48	87	Elk Grove	137	8
Hyde Park	60	91	Maine	148	29
Worth	90	75	Niles	168	81

	Arnold.	Sherman.
Total of towns	3,974	1,714
West Division	2,987	2,541
South Division	2,255	3,059
North Division	2,135	2,139
Total of County	11,351	9,453
Arnold's majority		1,798

RESULT IN CHICAGO.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

The following is the Presidential vote in the city:

Ward.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
First	1339	801
Second	1095	927
Third	1070	1015
Fourth	908	481
Fifth	320	943
Sixth	480	1005
Seventh	924	1243
Eighth	426	606
Ninth	1037	391
Tenth	1206	561
Eleventh	1084	754
Twelfth	649	410
Thirteenth	551	443
Fourteenth	854	661
Fifteenth	1131	1016
Sixteenth	1266	1494
Total	[illegible]	12661
Majority	1697	
Total vote		27,020

This is 6,600 more votes than were ever before cast at an election in this city. We believe this is a larger vote than that given in Cincinnati.

We have not time before the paper goes to press to add together the votes for other officers; they may be readily taken from the above tables, and will be near the truth, though in several of the precincts the accurate count was not made except for President.

THE REBEL RAID.

Its Magnitude—Designs of the Marauders—How they were Met and Foiled—More "Arbitrary" Arrests—The Prisoners.

Two Prominent Citizens of Chicago under Arrest Charged with Treason—Two Rebel Spies under Arrest—Escaped Prisoners and Guerillas Caught.

Chicago has been for some time past resting on a volcano, whose long pent up fires have been ready at any moment to burst forth and overwhelm the city with its destructive lava. The fires of treason have smouldered long, and only waited a breath to make them burn luridly, that breath, the O. A. K. watchwork. The treason mongers in our midst have been laying the train, and had lighted the match which should fire it. They had masked their position well, but not well enough. The mask has dropped from their faces, and they stand forth in all the hideous deformity of traitors. It has been but the curtain which concealed the black piratical ensign—the death's head and cross bones.

Chicago has long been an object of desire to rebels abroad; an eye-sore to home traitors. The unsurpassed loyalty of her loyal citizens, their outspoken, practical sympathy with the Union cause, its armies, its policies; the vast wealth accumulated here, all excited their anger and cupidity. They hate it for another reason; it is the scene where nearly twelve thousand of their dear brethren are kept in confinement, on whose aid they count very largely could their freedom be obtained. The city, too, has become the headquarters of the treacherous, unconditional, the Northern traitors, and they, by means of their treasonable organ, have succeeded in duping so many of the more ignorant members of the community into the belief that by following their lead they would be doing the country a service, as to render it exceedingly probable that a little extraneous aid would turn the balance in their favor. The democracy, as a whole, are not disloyal; they wish to see the Union cause triumphant, but they are in the hands of men, so many of whom are rank traitors, that the rebels abroad are under the impression that the disloyal element is about equal to the loyal sentiment. They have thus counted on Chicago.

For months past the rebel plotters have been concentrating their energies on Chicago. The rebel prisoners here have been the object of their distinguished attentions, and they have moved earth and—not heaven—to gain the upper hand of the authorities here. Several times their schemes were discovered and frustrated. More recently they have reserved their energies for the grand *coup d'etat*. For this, they have been gradually sounding the democracy and initiating the more pliant of them into the mysteries of the order of the "Sons of Liberty," have accumulated arms in abundance, provided ammunition, and to make all sure, corresponded with their co-plotters in other sections of the State, and even in other States, rebel bushwhackers, guerrillas, &c., making all ready for one grand concerted movement which should be overwhelming in its strength and consequences; that movement was to have taken place two weeks ago, but was for some reason deferred till to-day—election.

THE MOVEMENT.

All things being ready, the movement began. From Fayette and Christian counties came large delegations northward. From Kentucky and Missouri, the bushwhackers traveled hitherward. For three or four days past the trains have been laden with fierce men, heavily armed. From Indiana crowds came. Canadian rebels also prepared to act their part, and one or more vessels were fitted out for a co-operating expedition.

THEIR PROGRAMME.

The programme of the villains will be found fully detailed in another column, as the substance of a confession made by Charles Walsh, late candidate for Sheriff, more recently Brigadier General of the "Sons of Liberty," and now a prisoner in Camp Douglas. It was in brief this: to attack Camp Douglas, release the prisoners there, with them to seize the polls, allowing none but the Copperhead ticket to be voted, and to stuff the boxes sufficiently to secure the city, county and State to McClellan and Pendleton, then to utterly sack the city, burning and destroying every description of property except what they could appropriate to their own use and that of their Southern brethren—to lay the city waste, and carry off its money and stores to Jeff. Davis' dominions.

THE MISCARRIAGE.

Happily for us, and for the country at large, their schemes have so far failed, and those of them who have thus far adventured into the city are now in that very cage whence they intended to release the rebel prisoners. The plot was discovered. Col. Sweet had for several days noticed the signs of preparation among the rebels under his charge, and set his detectives to work to find out the details. In this he was so far successful as to find out the ringleaders. Telegrams were also received by parties in Chicago—Hon. John Wentworth and others—that the rebels were coming here in train loads. As they did come, they were watched in the city, their hiding places discovered and their plans partially ferretted out. It was at first believed that it was only a magnified case of that importation of voters which the Democracy have always been celebrated for just before election day. But soon it became evident that the movement had a deeper meaning. The fellows were observed prowling around the alleys and looking behind doors and shutters. This set our detectives on the watch, both military and civil, and the designs were speedily disclosed which led to the arrest early yesterday morning of the ringleaders, and subsequently to a great number of the rank and file.

THE ARRESTS.

Calling to his aid the police force of the city, Colonel B. J. Sweet, commandant of the post, proceeded, a little after midnight, to the important work of making the arrests. Captain Nelson and force proceeded to the residence of Dr. Edwards, a "Peace Democrat," No. 70 Adams street, where was found the rebel Colonel Vincent Marmaduke, a brother of the rebel General of that name. He was secured. A detachment of military and police visited the Richmond House, capturing there the rebel Colonel G. St. Leger Grenfell, Morgan's Adjutant General, and J. T. Shanks, an exchanged rebel prisoner who for some time was employed in the Surgeon's Department, at Camp Douglas. Another detachment proceeded to the residence of the notorious Buckner S. Morris, formerly Judge of the Circuit Court, and later Breckinridge candidate for Governor of Illinois. He filled the office of Treasurer to the Sons of Liberty. Still another detachment called on Charles Walsh, residing near Camp Douglas, a recent candidate for Sheriff of the county, and found there Captain Cantrell, and a private named Charles Traverse, both belonging to the rebel service. These were arrested as spies. Further search showed that Walsh was a Brigadier General of the order of "Sons of Liberty," and in his house were secreted three hundred double barreled guns, loaded and capped, each barrel containing from eighteen to twenty-two buck-shot, five hundred navy revolvers, also loaded and capped, and two large boxes of single barreled guns. These of course were confiscated, and Walsh was numbered on the list of prisoners. Another party proceeded to Walker's building, on Dearborn street, adjoining the Matteson House, where they captured two large boxes of guns, there concealed. Two prominent Democrats, one of them a candidate for high office, who have suits of room close at hand, though living, one of them in the West, and the other in the North Division, were not arrested.

This was all done before the early grey of the morning had heralded the approach of day. It was the result of a simultaneous movement. Its results are thus comprehensively described in the dispatch sent off by Col. Sweet to Brigadier Gen. John Cook, at Springfield. It is dated at 4 o'clock in the morning:

"Have made during the night the following arrests of rebel prisoners of war and citizens in connection:

"Col. G. St. Leger Grenfell, Morgan's Adjutant General, in Company with J. T. Shanks, an escaped prisoner of war, at the Richmond House; Col. Vincent Marmaduke, brother of Gen. Marmaduke; Brig. Gen. Charles Walsh, of the Sons of Liberty; Capt. Cantrill, of Morgan's command, and Charles Traverse (butternut), arrested in Walsh's house, in which was found two cart-loads of large sized revolvers, loaded and capped, and two hundred stand of muskets and ammunition.

"Also seized two boxes guns, concealed in a room in the city.

"Also arrested Judge Buck Morris, Treasurer of the Sons of Liberty, having complete proof of his assisting Shanks to escape and putting to release prisoners at this camp.

"Most of these rebel officers were in the city on the same errand in August last, their plan being to raise an insurrection and release the prisoners of war at this camp.

"There are many strangers and suspicious persons in the city, believed to be guerillas and rebel soldiers.

"Their plan was to attack the camp on election night.

"All prisoners arrested are in camp.

"Capt. Nelson and A. C. Coventry, of the police, rendered efficient services."

This was but the beginning, although a good one. Five o'clock saw a party of police under Superintendent Turtle, leave the Central Police Station. They visited the "Fort Donelson House," where twenty-seven of the conspirators were found, sleeping six to a bed amid a stench almost overpowering. They all had arms in their possession. These were captured. Subsequently the police visited a den on North Water street, where another lot, armed to the teeth, were found and taken good care of. Detached individuals or parties of two or three were picked up at intervals throughout the day by the regular police force of the city, and by the detective force under Smith C. Storer, which rendered efficient service. Others were picked up by the Provost Guard. The old Trinity Church which was made a general rendezvous for these wretches, who were subsequently taken to Camp Douglas, whose occupants have thus received an accession of fully one hundred, in whose absence the citizens of Chicago can breathe more freely.

Later in the day, Mr. Turner, of Turner & Mitchell, the well known packers, brought information that a squad of suspicious individuals—numbering some twenty-five or thirty—were hanging around the packing houses in Bridgeport with no good intention. Detectives Kenny and Sherman immediately got a horse and buggy, and started for Bridgeport, where they pulled up in front of Prout's saloon—a scene of a diabolical murder a few days ago. Quickly alighting the officers rushed up stairs into the room of one McLaury, who was lately discharged from the police force, not for being a McClellan man, as the secession organ said, but for incompetency and habitual intemperance. Here were a dozen of the "butternuts," but they heard the hurrying footsteps on the stairs and unceremoniously tumbled head over heels down another stairway. The officers were not to be baulked. They rushed in pursuit, and in a very few moments each officer had collared his man. The rest of the gang immediately drew their revolvers, but the officers, nothing daunted, held on to their men. One of the scoundrels attempted to draw a revolver, but the officer grabbed it, and while doing so his prisoner escaped. The other, not being armed, was hustled into the buggy, and immediately taken to the Central Station. The alarm was at once given, and some fourteen police officers and a squad of soldiers immediately posted after the balance of the gang. On arriving at the rendezvous, they discovered that the birds had flown and were making fast tracks across the prairie.

The captured butternut was afterwards examined, but very little could be elicited from him. He stated his name to be Patton, that he was a resident of Coles county, which our readers will remember was the scene of a bloody attack on a company of unarmed soldiers by the O'Hair gang about the 20th of March last. He also stated that he came here to visit some relatives of the name of Hamilton, but couldn't find them. The villain was extremely reticent and would tell nothing more.

Secesh sympathizers here telegraphed their friends in the Southern portion of the State, that the trap had sprung. On the St. Louis train due here yesterday morning, there was a large number on board, bound for this city, but with a sensitive regard for personal interests, they stopped off at Springfield and did not arrive. Unfortunately for themselves, another squad numbering about fifty who did not receive the caution, arrived here last night, and on getting off the cars fell into the arms of the authorities, who received them with one load. They were consigned to the white-oak, which it is to be hoped they will not leave until they receive their deserts.

THE PRISONERS.

Charles Walsh is a man well known as a virulent Irish Copperhead, and is the first man who was suspected of being connected with the proposed insurrection. During the late Copperhead Convention it was discovered that he was engaged in manufacturing large quantities of bullets, and since that time he has been closely watched. For some days past it was known that he was secreting some men in his house, as he was purchasing from twelve to twenty pounds of beef steak per day, and on his arrest Captain Cantrell and private Charles Traverse, both in the rebel service, were found with him, and, of course, also arrested. Captain Cantrell was one of Morgan's old command. Walsh was at one time a Sergeant-at-Arms in the State Legislature, and served for five years as a soldier in the Florida War. Two years ago he ran on the Copperhead ticket for Sheriff, but was defeated, since which time he has been an active member of the Sons of Liberty, he filling the position of Brigadier General in that treasonable body. On the whole there is more than sufficient evidence to consign this traitor to the gallows, which in all probability will speedily terminate his treasonable career.

Buckner S. Morris is a Kentuckian of some notoriety in this city, inasmuch as he has for some time past been suspected as a man of rebel proclivities. He was first a Whig, then a Know-Nothing, and lastly a Democrat. Some years ago he served a term as Judge of the Circuit Court, and, failing in obtaining re-election to that office, four years ago ran on the Copperhead ticket for the position of Governor, in which he was badly beaten by Hon. Richard Yates. Failing in obtaining an official position from the loyal people of the North, Judge Morris became an inveterate rebel sympathizer, and now occupies the situation of Treasurer of the treasonable society known as the Sons of Liberty. Col. Sweet possesses abundant proof to convict this man of treason of the blackest hue. For months past he has been actively engaged in aiding prisoners to escape from Camp Douglas. It can be positively proven that the escape of the rebel Shanks was mainly due to the exertions of the worthy Judge, and, if rumor speaks correctly, there is even farther proof of his villainy. A few weeks ago a couple of spies, attired in the traitor's butternut garb, called upon him and stated that they were escaped rebel prisoners. The loyal man immediately welcomed them heartily, and gave each money and clothes, besides directing them to sources which would convey them into the rebel lines.

Col. Vincent Marmaduke is by all means one of the most important prisoners. He was originally a member of the Missouri State Legislature but was imprisoned at St. Louis and subsequently expelled the State on account of disloyalty. In 1861 and 1862 he attended the State convention as a delegate, which position closed his political career. He is a brother to the rebel Major General Marmaduke, and has undoubtedly been sent to this city to play an active part in the proposed work of rapine and bloodshed. During the convention week he was in Chicago, but has been absent from the city until a few weeks ago. Since his return he has resided at the house of Dr. Edwards, a known "Peace Democrat," residing at No. 70 Adams street. While here Marmaduke assumed the name of Bowling, and professed himself to be a Canadian. This plea he set forth to Captain Nelson, who arrested him, producing at the same time British Protection Papers, countersigned by the American Consul at Toronto, C. W., and made out in the name of Bowling, but as Captain Nelson observed, "Bowling might be a very good fellow, and his papers might be very good papers, but it was Marmaduke he wanted," so the Colonel was escorted to Camp Douglas. Dr. Edwards was not, but should have been arrested, as undoubtedly he is guilty of harboring the rebel spy, knowing him to be such. Let the Doctor take warning by the narrow escape, and sin no more.

Colonel G. St. Leger Grenfell is as his name implies, a Southern aristocrat. He was Adjutant General on the staff of the horse thief, John Morgan, and subsequently acted in the capacity of Inspector General of the command of Braxton Bragg. This rebel was arrested at the Richmond House in company with J. T. Shanks, a rebel prisoner who a few weeks ago escaped from Camp Douglas. In the room where this capture was made the captors discovered two loaded revolvers, a loaded shot gun and a bloodhound of the genuine Southern stamp. Upon the table was a slip of paper with the following significant words scrawled on it in pencil:

"Colonel you *must* leave this house *to-night*. Go to the Briggs House. J. FIELDING."

Query—Who is J Fielding?

The other prisoners—those men who were brought into the city, are simply hirelings, and evidently are not in the secret of the conspirators. Many of them confess that they came into the city with instructions to vote the McClellan ticket, that they had been also supplied with money and arms, but regarding the actual use of the weapons they entertained very vague ideas. Some of these men are evidently "more sinned against than sinning," and though they deserve severe punishment, will escape the certain doom which overhangs their leaders.

PREPARATIONS—OUR SAFETY.

There is much room for caution; no need for fear. We have every reason to believe that the worst is past. The greater portion of the rebels are probably captured, and the rest will be unable to act, at least with that concert of action and massing of strength which they expected to command. Their plans are discovered, and discovery is defeat. It becomes every good citizen to hold himself in readiness at a moment's notice to cooperate with the military and police authorities in the suppression of any outbreak that may arise, but none should be deterred from going to the polls and doing his duty to the country, by depositing his vote on the right side—that is not the one these villains came to vote and fight for. Colonel Sweet has received large reinforcements, and is prepared to act if required. The citizens have organized mounted patrols which will be on hand, not for the purpose of intimidating legal voters, but for the express purpose of protecting all against illegality, and permitting the present important contest to be decided by the ballot box, not by the revolver and bowie knife. The police have also been put on an efficient footing.

A suggestion was received on 'change at noon yesterday from Col B. J Sweet, advising the members of the Board of Trade to organize the horse guards to parade the city during the night and day, until the election should be over. The suggestion was no sooner received than the Board acted. Bulletins were immediately posted in conspicuous places, calling for young men to come in and enrol their names. Col. Hough and Adjutant Kimbark went to work in the afternoon, and organized a mounted patrol numbering some two hundred, while Col. Hancock organized a company of infantry, composed of members of the 19th, 132d and 134th Illinois. Batteries A and B spontaneously came forward and offered their services, and the 24th Illinois—the gallant German regiment—notified the authorities that they would be on hand today for any emergency. Everywhere through the city there was a rush to arms, and at nightfall the streets were alive with mounted men and infantry. The streets were regularly patrolled all night, and will be to-day and to-night.

INCIDENTS.

Yesterday a suspicious looking individual called at a house on State street, not far from Twelfth, inquired the name first, and the politics afterwards, of the occupant. The visitor then announced that all hitherto Democrats who voted any other than the straight McClellan ticket, were marked men, advised him not to go the polls. The gentleman thus appealed to declared his intention to vote for Mr. Lincoln, though still a Democrat, he being that to be the only way to vote for the safety of the country.

THE TIMES' WELCOME.

True to its instincts, that mendacious sheet, the *Times*, finding late on Sunday night that there was a chance of detection, hastened to disavow its complicity in the affair, by asserting that the arrivals were consigned to Republicans. Well; they were so. They were consigned unwittingly into the hands of good loyal men such as Col. Sweet, Police Commissioners Coventry, Brown and Wentworth, and the other loyal men who work under them. We accept the assertion as a truth told undesignedly. But we scarcely think that sheet will dare to reiterate its charge this morning; it will strike too near home. It will hit Buck Morris and Charlie Walsh, two of its especial pets, besides the others mentioned above, all of whom it would treat in terms of fond endearment if it only dared to. But the Copperhead can omit to hiss even for a while when it suits its purpose to be low. Will it call these "arbitrary arrests?"

TO VOTERS.

Be up and doing. Go to the polls and deposit your votes; then see that none of these treasonable scoundrels smuggle theirs in. You have a double duty to perform. Omit it not. Vote the Union ticket, if you would not have yourselves and city given up to the mercy of these and kindred rebels.

A SECESH LIE NAILED.

Transparent Attempt of the Times to Defend the Camp Douglas Traitors—The Defence Exploded—Positive Guilt of the Accused—More Arrests—Important Confessions.

For months past loyal men whose attention was aroused by the revelations of the existence of treasonable hordes in our midst have more than suspected from the actions of the Randolph street *Secessionist*, that that sheet was in the pay and sympathy of the rebel societies. Its persistent opposition of everything tending to the preservation of the Union, or the support of the Constitutional Government, were properly regarded as certain indications of its alliance. And it remained with the *Times* sheet to real its own doom, by tearing off the flimsy veil and exposing rank treason in all its hideousness. The report in yesterday's *Times* of the important arrests, to which the safety of the city is due is simply infamous, its shame is only equal in its magnitude by the echo of its miserable little contemporary which lately yielded to the pressure of McCormick's gold.

The first and most glaring falsehood of our truthful contemporary is excellently contradicted itself, by its vociferously affirming that the hordes of guerillas who have swarmed into our city since Saturday, are in the interest of the Union party and were brought here mainly for Hon. John Wentworth, and then acknowledging that the chief party to obtain their arrest was the same gentleman. Truly, a party which has to descend to such transparent subterfuges must be in a sore strait.

As was expected by all loyal men, the *Times* is in agonies to subvert the facts regarding the arrest of the arch traitors, a description of whom appeared in yesterday's TRIBUNE. Charles Walsh is placed in the light of an injured martyr. "The arms," says the *Truthteller*, "found in his house, were either placed there by abolition plotters or," as a brilliant idea struck the writer, were undoubtedly the weapons of the old Shields and Emmet Guards, "who had converted the martyr's house into an armory." But unfortunately for the plausibility of this assertion ...

FROM THE REBEL PRESS.

Hood on His Road to Tennessee—The War to be Carried into that State.

[From the Richmond Whig, Oct. 31.]

We stated yesterday that Gen. Hood's army was at Blue Pond, Cherokee county, Alabama, on the 16th inst. This locality is forty miles from Jacksonville, on the old stage road to Gunter's landing, on the Tennessee, and twenty six miles from the latter point. The Tennessee was reported pretty high, but slowly falling.

A correspondent of the Mobile *Tribune*, at Centre, Cherokee county, under date of the 12th inst., says that the army had already crossed the river and was well on its way to Bridgeport or Stevenson. The statement is evidently premature, as we know that the army was still in Cherokee county on the 18th. We have no idea, however, that it remained at Blue Pond any length of time. Gen. Hood could not afford to tarry there. The success of his plan required motion. It therefore can do no possible injury, when eleven days have elapsed since he encamped at Blue Pond, to announce the fact that he was at that place on the 18th. We have no doubt ere now the Yankees have discovered his whereabouts. The *Tribune's* correspondent remarks:

No doubt we will have some hard fighting in Tennessee. The enemy will not yield that great granary without a severe struggle. As yet we have encountered but little opposition. Every movement has been a success. That this will continue uninterruptedly would, perhaps, be too much to hope; but that the enterprise will be crowned with success we do not permit ourselves in the least to question. The move, we know is a bold one. All military movements to be successful must be bold and out of the old beaten track. There is no doubt that Sherman has been taken by complete surprise. The move was not counted among the probabilities in his "calculations," at which the Yankee nation are proverbially powerful.

HOOD BELIEVED TO BE ALREADY IN TENNESSEE.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 31.]

The war has been transferred from Georgia to Alabama. The Yankees themselves confess this. They say Sherman, on the 27th, was at Gaylesville, chasing Hood, who was in full retreat to Gadsden. We may easily detect the absurdity of this electioneering Yankee dispatch, when we look on the map and see that Gaylesville is in the northern part of Cherokee county, on the Chatooga, an affluent of the Coosa, and that Gadsden is in the southwestern part of the same county just where the railroad from Jacksonville to Gunter's Landing, on the Tennessee River, crosses the Coosa. A few days ago the Southern papers stated that Beauregard was at Jacksonville with a considerable body of reinforcements for Hood. The two forces doubtless effected a junction four or five days ago, and as Gunter's Landing is only some thirty miles from Jacksonville it is more than probable that Hood and Beauregard are now in Tennessee.

We doubt whether Sherman's whole army, or any large portion of it, is at Gaylesville. It is much more likely that the main body is moving down the Tennessee river in transports as rapidly as they can be steamed, and that only a corps of observation, consisting principally of cavalry, is kept in Hood's rear.

BEAUREGARD'S ORDER ASSUMING COMMAND OF HIS NEW DEPARTMENT.

General Beauregard issued the following order upon taking command of the Department of the West:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIV. OF THE WEST, }
JACKSONVILLE, Ala., Oct. 17, 1864. }

General Orders No. 1.

In obedience to the orders of the President of the Confederate States, I assume command this day of the military division of the West, east of the Mississippi river, comprising the Department of Tennessee and Georgia, commanded by Gen. J. B. Hood, and the Department of Alabama, Mississippi and East Louisiana, commanded by Lieutenant General Richard Taylor. These officers will retain command of their respective departments, issuing orders necessary for the proper discharge of their duties.

On assuming command of this important military division I enjoin upon all officers and soldiers harmony, zeal, implicit and prompt obedience to orders, and confidence in themselves and commanders, and success will then surely crown their efforts to drive the enemy from our soil and establish the independence of our country.

The following are the officers of my personal and general staff:

First Lieutenant A. R. Chisolm, Aid-de-Camp.
First Lieutenant A. N. Toutant, Aid-de-Camp.
Colonel George W. Brent, Assistant Adjutant General.
Lieutenant Colonel J. M. Otey, Assistant Adjutant General.
Major Henry Bryan, Assistant Inspector General.
Major J. B. Eustis, Assistant Inspector General.
Major General M. L. Smith, Chief of Engineers.
Major Edward Willis, Chief Quartermaster.
Major F. Molloy, Chief Commissary.
Surgeon R. L. Brodie, Medical Director.
Surgeon Samuel Choppin, Medical Inspector.

The Medical Director, Chief Quartermaster and Chief Commissary will act only as inspectors of their respective departments until further orders.

All communications to the headquarters of this military division will be addressed to this place until further notice.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, General.

Official: GEO. WM. BRENT, Col. and A. A. G.

NEGOTIATIONS TO COME ONLY WHEN THE BELLIGERENTS ARE EXHAUSTED.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, Oct. 31.]

"Peace cannot be secured by fighting," is a cry that we sometimes hear from the faint-hearted. "It must be made by negotiation," they say. Very true; and yet such is the nature of belligerent men that fighting is often needed to negotiations. Two parties ... engage in a combat ... efforts of friends having been unavailing. In the first shock and fury of the fight woe to him who attempts to part them and to institute "negotiations." But wait until they are well blown, until blackened bruises and bleeding wounds have taken away the ardor of combat, and then a boy can separate them, and "negotiation," ending in a "peace," is the most natural things. Peace is finally established through the negotiation, but the fighting had made negotiation practicable and easy.

In the war which the United States is waging upon us it is vain to expect negotiations until the assailing party has been pummelled out of his fury, or comes to despair of success. The failure of hope will be attended with a sense of weariness and exhaustion that will prepare our adversaries for negotiation. Till then, and while they are raining their blows upon us with all their fury, we fill the car with vauntings of victory, the petition for peace, coming from us, would be as snivelling as the supplicating "Please, sir," which is heard at the whipping post in answer to each fall of the lash. The duty of the present hour is to deal right lusty blows upon our enemy, and to make him disgusted with his undertaking. Peace will then come of its own accord. It can never come before, but by submission. If those among us who cry out for negotiation means submission, their conduct is, logical, though not frank. If they do not mean submission they are encouraging the enemy and injuring the cause of the country by their whimperings; and they ought to respect the public judgment sufficiently to give over their timid and unmanly counsels.

The Law Upon the Subject of the Draft.

[From the Washington Republican.]

We have received several communications upon the conflicting questions of the draft that have arisen between the Provost Marshal General's Department and various local authorities. We have taken pains to obtain, from an authoritative source, an exposition of the law as it stands, and present it to our readers, with the suggestion that unnecessary controversies on the subject should be avoided.

Prior to March 3, 1863, the army of the United States was recruited by voluntary enlistments, each State furnishing its required quota as a unit, without regard to its political division, or the number furnished by any particular locality; and so long as the required number of troops were furnished by this system, it was not deemed necessary or appropriate for the General Government to attempt to estimate the numbers furnished by the different localities in the several States.

But when it was found that this system was inadequate for the wants of the service, and it was determined to call out the military forces of the Government by conscription, it became necessary, as a matter of justice to all concerned, that the burden thus imposed should be borne equally by all sections of the country. To this end it was determined that each Congressional district, and each subdivision of such district, should furnish its equitable proportion of troops, according to the number of able-bodied male citizens liable to perform military duty, resident therein.

As has been stated, the conscription was adopted, because the former method of raising troops was found to be inadequate for the necessities of the service, its object being to raise the requisite number of troops to successfully carry on the war and restore the Union.

In order to accomplish this, the entire military force of the United States was declared to be subject to be called into service. All able-bodied male citizens of proper age, with the exceptions enumerated in the act, were and are liable to be called upon to perform military duty. Relying upon the patriotism of the people of the loyal States, it was believed that a system which had for its object the reinforcement of the army, requiring of each separate locality its equitable share and no more, and in applying the same rule throughout the entire country in obtaining the required number, would secure the moral support and co-operation of the friends of the Union, and disarm any attempt of factious opposition or local pressure tending to embarrass the Government in its execution.

It was not presented, however, as a measure containing the elements of popularity in itself, but as a stern necessity required by the condition of the country, appealing to the patriotic judgment of the people. Nor was it expected that the strict letter of the law in all its details and in every instance could be fully carried out; and with a view to a failure to execute certain particulars required, provision is made in the act and the remedy supplied.

Thus it is provided in the enrollment act, section 16, that as soon as the required number of able-bodied men liable to military duty shall be obtained from the list of those drafted, the remainder shall be discharged.

The reason of this is, that although all those liable to perform military duty are to be enrolled, and consequently only these are intended to be drawn, yet it is impossible for the enrolling officer to determine questions of exemption, and it was presumed that many persons would be enrolled and drafted who would not be required to serve, and on this account it was provided that, instead of drafting for the required number, the drawing should be made for that number and fifty per centum in addition; but, as only the required number is to be held to service, the remainder to be discharged. None, however, are to be discharged until the required number is obtained; and this presents the question as to whether persons drafted, who fail to report, are obtained in the meaning of the law. If they are, then all persons drafted are in fact, as well as in law, in the service, without any examination as to their fitness for the performance of military duty.

For obvious reasons it was necessary that a penalty should be attached, as a punishment to those who violated the provisions or failed to observe the requirements of the law thus, resistance to the draft is punished by fine and imprisonment, purchasing the arms, clothing, or military outfits of soldiers, or aiding or encouraging deserters, is visited with a like penalty, and drafted men who fail to report according to their notice of draft are *deemed* deserters and treated accordingly.

It would have been fruitless legislation to provide the manner of drafting men in the service, and then leave it to the option of those drafted to report for duty or not; and it would be equally fruitless were it construed to mean that a given district could fill its quota without actually putting into the army a single soldier.

The true interpretation and intent of the law is that when a man is drafted, the Government acquires jurisdiction and control over him, the same as though he had voluntarily enlisted in the service. If he desert, or if on examination he is rejected, he is not one of the "required number obtained," in the language of the statute. Like the enlisted recruit, the drafted man is liable to be held to service; but, if on examination, the one is exempted or rejected, in neither case is he credited upon the quota required to be furnished.

If the enlisted recruit desert *before muster*, or the drafted man *before he is examined and held to service*, no credit is given in either case. Diligent efforts in both cases are made to arrest them, and a proper credit given for all such as, upon examination, are found fit for service.

The object of the draft is not to fill quotas, but to raise troops, and it should be executed with that view and for that purpose; and as every able-bodied citizen of the proper age is subject to be called into the service, no man who has been legally drafted has just cause of complaint on account of being required to render his due share of military service. The fact that the required number has already been drawn is no reason why others should not be drawn, if necessary to fill the quota. If the required number is not obtained because some have been exempted and others have failed to report and eluded arrest, or being arrested, are found unfit for service, the object of the law would be defeated if the draft did not proceed until the required number is obtained.

Where a man is drafted in lieu of one who has failed to report, he is not "required" to fill a deficiency on account of the failure of the first party to report, because it has not been ascertained that the drafted man who has failed to report would be accepted, and, until accepted, he would not be counted on the quota, and, therefore, not being counted, his failure to report *creates* no deficiency, but leaves the matter in the same condition, so far as credit is concerned, as if he had not been drafted. As well might a drafted man claim to be discharged because an enlisted recruit who has been rejected by a mustering officer is not credited upon the quota.

The principle here announced is in accordance with the decision and practice of the Provost Marshal General's bureau since its organization, and is in exact accordance with the legal opinion of the Judge Advocate General of the army, given Sept. 10, 1863; and were a different rule to be adopted, in addition to the considerations above stated, it would occasion manifest injustice to those States in which former drafts have been made, and the quotas filled by men actually put in service, in addition to those who were drafted and failed to report. Not only that, but by a different ruling, all those who have been drafted to fill the places of men who failed to report would be illegally held to service and ought to be discharged.

By the Amendatory Enrolment act of February 24, 1864, it is provided that the required number and one hundred per centum in addition shall be drawn. Now, if it were granted that all drawn are in fact (as well as in law,) in the military service, and if none of those drawn should report, not only would the quota be filled without the Government getting a man, but the locality would have an equivalent to the quota assigned, and could not be expected to furnish men on future calls. *Reductio ad absurdum*.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

Price Overtaken in Newton County, and Beaten, and Retreats—Other News—The Election To-Day.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, November 8.—The following dispatch is taken from a Leavenworth paper:

NEOSHO, MO., Oct. 30.—On the 28th inst., at three o'clock in the afternoon, after marching all day and night previously, I came up with Price at Newtonia, with Ford's and Jennison's brigades of my division. Price had gone into camp in the timber south of the town, thinking we had quit the pursuit. Upon discovering our advance, he formed one line of battle in the edge of the timber, and another in front on the prairie, developing almost ten thousand men. I moved forward rapidly and attacked him with vigor. The fight lasted from 3 o'clock until dark. With my two brigades I held the field without support until near sundown, when Sanborn came up just in time to form on my left and repulse the flanking column of the enemy. We then drove them from the field in confusion. They retreated hastily, and moved all night on the Cassville road.

My loss in killed and wounded is about 118, and about 175 horses killed. A rebel surgeon, who came with a flag of truce reports the enemy's loss over 200. Among their killed are two Colonels.

A spy of ours who has been with them for several days past and during the battle of the 28th, has come in, and reports that Price has 10,000 men armed and 10,000 unarmed—that he has still about 300 wagons, mostly loaded with plunder. He says Price will not fight unless compelled to to save his train and the unarmed conscripts, but will move as rapidly as possible to Red River. He also says Price intended, if possible, to make his headquarters this winter at Kansas City. This is also corroborated by most of the prisoners we have taken. Price told the Missouri recruits that Kansas could not raise force enough to disturb him in carrying out his programme.

General Curtis ordered his troops to march yesterday morning at three o'clock, and vigorously follow up the pursuit, but, before the hour arrived, an order came from General Rosecrans for all the forces of Pleasanton to abandon the pursuit and return to the headquarters of their respective districts. Yesterday I removed to this point to recruit my stock and rest the men and be within supporting distance of Forts Gibson and Smith.

Orders have just arrived from Lieutenant General Grant, which will, I hope, enable us yet to do the enemy more damage.

JAMES G. BLUNT.

General Fisk, commanding the District of North Missouri, reached his headquarters at St. Joseph yesterday, and issued a circular to the citizens of his district and the Judges of the election, in which he defines who ought and will be allowed to vote, and gives the rebels and their sympathizers precious little comfort.

Jackson, a notorious guerilla, is playing the part of Bill Anderson in Northeast Missouri.

Captain Edwards, with a detachment of the 2nd State militia, killed twenty of Colonel Birthwright's rebels on Saturday, near Sikeston, Southeast Missouri.

Six hundred and twenty rebels, including forty-seven officers, captured by Pleasanton, arrived here yesterday, and were taken to the Gratiot Street Prison. They were the dirtiest, raggedest, most villainous looking set of men ever seen here. Nearly all of them claim to have been conscripted, and many are anxious to take the oath and enter the Union army.

There are still a large number of prisoners at Fort Scott, Mound City, Paoli, Kansas City, Fort Leavenworth, Independence, Lexington, Sedalia and Jefferson City, to come forward. The captured artillery is expected to arrive to-day. Among the prisoners are Major Cook, of Freeman's brigade, and Major Carleton, both of whom are very much exercised in regard to which one of them will be shot in retaliation for the murder of Major Wilson.

During one of these charges of our cavalry on Price, several of his officers were ridden over by our men, and only escaped from the fact that they wore no uniforms.

The Arkansas troops are very bitter against Price, charging that they were only an escort to the Missourians, who were given the advance and got all the plunder.

Every one here and throughout the State has been girding on his armor for to-day's contest at the polls, and our friends abroad may rest assured that Lincoln and Johnson and the radical State ticket will win the fight the combined forces of Copperheadism, rebel bushwhackers, peace-sneaks, and "conservatives" generally.

SEMMES AGAIN AT LARGE.

He has a New Vessel and has left Liverpool on a Piratical Cruise.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—The following letter explains itself:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, }
LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11, 1864. }

SIR—The screw steamer Laurel, of about 200 tons burthen, sailed from Liverpool on Sunday, the 19th inst., with Captain Semmes, eight other Confederate officers, and about one hundred men. She has six 68-pounder guns, in cases in her hold, with gun carriages ready for mounting.

There is no doubt but this expedition has been fitted out for a piratical cruise against the United States, either in this or some other vessel, to which the men and guns are to be transferred.

The Laurel cleared for Matamoras, via Havana and Nassau, but this does not indicate her destination.

Inform any United States naval officer who may be within your reach.

I annex a description of the Laurel.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, THOMAS H. DUDLEY, Consul.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LAUREL.

Iron built screw steamer, fore and aft schooner, of Glasgow, 296 tons register, Captain J. H. Ramsey, for Nassau and Matamoras, H. Lafone, consignee.

Length 207 feet, breadth of beam 27 feet, marked draught of water 10 feet, fore and aft; hull black, plain stern, round stern with mouldings, name and port in yellow letters on same, eight dead-lights in port and starboard sides aft, and seven on each side forward. (Boats in iron swing davits on each quarter, and one each side in her waist.)

Poop, wheel, binnacle, square box athwart ships, skylight, capstan, companion, iron railed and netted, a wooden rail fore part of same, main hatch, patent winch, mainmast; house over main deck, iron railed and netted round, a house built over the works of the engine, with ventilator each side, funnel, steam pipe, fore part ventilator each side, wheel and binnacle, galley and rooms underneath; middle hatch, patent winch, foremast, fore hatch, companion, ventilator, companion; rooms each side against the rails, windlass; topgallant forecastle; bell, engraved thereon "Laurel, 1863;" works of patent windlass, capstan, iron swing davit on port side for fish tackle, two iron stocks and anchors.

Masts and booms bright; mastheads and gaffs black; companions, skylight, houses, boats and bulwarks cream color; funnel red, white, and black.

Built for a passenger boat to sail between Liverpool and Sligo.

CAPTURE OF THE FLORIDA.

Full Particulars of a Gallant Naval Exploit.

BOSTON, Tuesday, November 8.—The Kearsarge arrived here last night. She brings as prisoners of war the Chief Engineer and Boatswain of the Alabama, and the Surgeon and sixteen men of the pirate Florida.

The pirate was captured by the United States corvette Wachusett, in the Bay of St. Salvador, Brazil, with twelve of her officers and fifty-eight men, and without the loss of a man on our side. The Wachusett was to leave St. Thomas with her prize and prisoners on the 2d inst.

The Florida arrived at Bahia Bay San Salvador, on the night of the 7th. The Wachusett was also in the harbor, waiting for coal. Capt. Collins determined to sink the Florida in port, and at three o'clock steered for her, hitting her on the quarter without doing great damage. Capt. Collins now called out to surrender or he would sink her. The 1st Lieutenant of the Florida replied that, under the circumstances, he would surrender. The Florida was towed to sea. Some of her crew were ashore. No lives were lost. Twelve officers and fifty eight of the crew were captured.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, 1864.

Business men have not entirely recovered from the excitement of the election, and consequently have given very little attention to monetary transactions to-day. Although two days have been forced into one, the calls upon the banks have been comparatively light. But they all anticipate a rush from packers for the next week. The amount of pork that will be packed within that time will be very large, and as it takes about double the money to hold the same amount than it did last year, it will be readily understood that an immense aggregate of money will be required. Happily the supply is abundant.

Exchange remains about the same as Monday. The supply is scarcely equal to the demand. Bankers decline to sell each other at less than par, and it was difficult to get it to-day at that price. The quotations remain as before—½ discount buying; ½ premium selling. A large part that the bankers purchase they have to pay par for.

The Eastern telegraph refused to do duty to-day, it having gone on a "big bust" last night. As a consequence no gold quotations have been received from New York to-day. Our brokers commenced offering at 245 in the morning, but soon dropped to 242, and it closed dull at that figure. One large lot was sold at 241½ at near the close. There is a good demand for Government bonds—5-20's are held at 102½.

The National Banks.

The following official abstract, dated November 1st, has just been published, of the quarterly reports of the national banking associations of the United States, showing their condition on the morning of the first Monday in October, A. D. 1864, before the commencement of business on that day:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$93,238,657 92
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	2,202,318 20
Expenses account	1,021,569 02
Exchanges and other cash items	7,640,169 17
Due from National banks	19,965,720 47
Due from other banks	14,051,396 31
United States bonds and other United States securities	108,064,426 00
Bills of other banks	4,687,727 00
Specie and other lawful money	44,801,497 20
Other items	1,434,643 78
Aggregate	$297,108,195 30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$86,782,802 00
Surplus fund	2,010,286 10
Notes in circulation	45,260,504 00
Deposits	122,166,536 33
Dividends unpaid	301,715 10
Due to National banks	23,149,140 36
Due to other banks	14,713,643 29
Profits	3,096,193 29
Other items	62,289 77
Aggregate	$297,108,195 30

Crop Circular from the Department of Agriculture.

For the purpose of laying before the public a summary statement of the amount of the crops of 1864, in advance of the publication of the bi-monthly report for September and October of the Department of Agriculture, I have adopted this mode of communicating it as preferable to that used heretofore, because it will reach, directly, a much larger number of daily papers. The crops for the years 1862, 1863, and 1864, estimated in bushels, &c., from the returns of the correspondents of this department, are as follows:

	Wheat.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.	Hay.
1862	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1863	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1864	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Corn.	Tobacco.	Buckw't.	Potatoes.
1862	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1863	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1864	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The bi-monthly report for September and October, which will be issued within a week, contains much other useful matter besides the reports of these crops.

ISAAC NEWTON, Commissioner of Agriculture.

Washington, Nov. 1, 1864.

Shipments of Specie from New York Last Saturday.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

The specie shipments are heavy, and amount to $2,111,200. Of this sum the New York takes out $608,600, the Louisiana $310,000, the Celts $30,800, the Glasgow $750,000, and the City of Cork $355,600.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, 1864.

The receipts and shipments during the past 48 hours were as follows:

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS PAST 48 HOURS.

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour	15,321	3,681
Wheat	180,437	44,990
Corn	40,274	44,500
Oats	120,293	61,193
Rye	5,663	....
Barley	9,739	....
Grass Seed	7,287	74,690
Broom Corn	[illegible]	34,800
Cured Meats	12,323	45,983
Beef	....	1,325
Pork	....	3,312
Lard	....	21,570
Tallow	5,136	19,207
Butter	31,944	9,731
Hogs	30,671	7,183
Cattle	2,311	682
Hides	172,944	22,469
Highwines	175	272
Wool	23,800	6,653
Lumber, m	686	1,388
Shingles, m	332	1,723
Lath m	85	317
Salt, brls	686	5,134
Salt, bags	....	....

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, but owing to the absence of news from New York, business was comparatively light and the markets ruled quiet.

Flour was in but limited request, and the market was dull and heavy—with sales of only about 1,000 brls, at $10 25@11.62½ for White Winter, $10.00 for Red Winter, $8.37½@9.00 for Spring Extras, and $7.80 for Spring Superfine.

The Wheat market opened firm but closed quiet and steady. About 100,000 bushels changed hands, at $1.53@1 95 for No 2 Red, $1.84 for Rejected Red, $1.70 for no grade red, $1.80 for No 1 Spring, $1.83½@1.86½ for No 2 Spring, and $1.73@1.74 for Rejected Spring—the market closing firm and steady at $1.84½ for No 2.

Corn was scarce and prices advanced 1c per bushel, with sales of about 17,000 bushels, at $1.32 for No 1 Corn, $1 30@1.31½ for No 2, and $1.00@1.05 for New Corn.

Oats were a ½@¾c per bushel lower, and the demand was moderately active. About 130,000 bu were sold at 64@64½c for No. 1, and 62 for Rejected in store. The market closing steady at 64c for No. 1.

Rye was steady and firm with light sales at $1.12 for No. 1, and $1 10@1.11 for No. 2 in store.

Barley was dull, with trifling sales at $1.56@1.57 for No. 2.

Highwines were dull, with sales of only 100 brls at $1 64.

Provisions were firmer. There was an active demand for Prime Mess Pork at $33.00, and we note sales of 1,000 brls at that price,—sellers generally hold at $33.50. Mess Beef was in demand at $16.00, and Extra Mess at $18.00, but packers were asking an advance of $1.00. Lard was in active request, and we note an advance of ¼c ₩ ℔, with sales of 800 tcs, at 20c for choice kettle, and 21@21½c for prime steam Lard.

Grain Freights advanced 1½@2c per bushel, with engagements at 7½@9½c for oats to Buffalo.

The Grocery market has been unusually quiet. The excitement consequent upon yesterday's elections has not subsided, and attention seems to be thoroughly absorbed in watching the results. The leading staples continue very firm at former quotations. Rio Coffee is in small supply and firm at 45@47½c per lb. Hard Sugars are quiet at 28@28½c per lb, and on refined grades prices are firmer with an upward tendency.

There is a fair supply of Anthracite Coal, and with an active demand the market continues firm at $20.00@20 00 per ton for Lehigh, and at $18.00 per ton for other descriptions.

Whitefish are in small supply, and moderately active at $8.00@8.25 per hf brl. Mackerel in limited receipts and very firm at previous quotations. Codfish firm and unchanged.

Dried Apples are in more liberal supply, and with an active demand the market is firm at 10½@11½c per ℔ for fair to choice qualities. Foreign Fruits are quiet and firm, but with no essential change.

Timothy Hay is in good supply with a limited demand. Beater pressed rules steady at $22.00@23.00 per ton in round lots. Prairie Hay in abundant supply. Market quiet and easy at $13.00@14.00 per ton for round lots of beater pressed.

Green Salted Hides in moderate supply and firm at 10@10½c ₩ ℔. Dry Flint in good demand and firm at 17½@18c per ℔.

Carbon Oil, the market is very active, with a limited and inadequate supply. Prices rule firm with an advance of 1c per gallon on previous quotations. We quote best White Oil at 82@88c per gallon.

In Beef Cattle the market has been moderately active and firm at previous quotations. Entered sales 1,713 head, at $3.25@6.75, chiefly at $4.50@4.50 ₩ 100 ℔s.

In Hogs the market has been less active, and prices weaker, with a decline of 10@15c ₩ 100 ℔s on previous quotations. Entered sales at the various yards 11,309 head, at $9.50@10.50, chiefly at $10@10.25 ₩ 100 ℔s. There are about 10,000 Hogs in the yards this evening unsold.

LATER.

In the afternoon, owing to the storm, there was little or nothing done, and the Wheat market was quiet and nominal at $1.84@1.84½ for No 2 Spring. Coarse grains and Highwines were nominal.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

OPENING DAY

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Monday Evening, Nov. 7.

We have on sale at Allerton's to-day about 4,472 head of bullocks, the general quality of which is for the season a good fair average. The weather is warm and favorable to trade, which is not lively. The market opened in the morning quite natively, and in the afternoon was very dull. The top prices current to-day excluding fancy or holiday cattle, are 16@17½c ₩ ℔ net. Medium quality—the average of a drove of 6 or 7 cwt Illinois steers—15@16c. The lowest rate, including scalawags, &c., are 8@13c. There is no prospect of selling out.

SHEEP—The sheep market is not lively and prices are ¼c lower than last week. Current rates 5@8½c.

HOGS—The Hog market, compared with last week, been affected by the weather, is dull. The range, live weight, is quoted at 10@11¼, and trade is declining, owing to the heavy arrivals.

SOLON ROBINSON.

There has been scarcely any business transacted in the stock yards to-day. Several trains arrived in the morning; but there were very few buyers in attendance. A few unimportant purchases were made by city packers; but with an almost unanimous resolve to give undivided attention to the elections, the yards were speedily deserted by both buyers and sellers, and all business suspended.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, 1864.

LUMBER—Received since Monday, 620,000 feet; shipped, 1,388,000 feet. The receipts yesterday and to-day have been very limited, and the weather more than ordinarily unfavorable for business. There are no reported sales, but the market continues firm, and without quotable change.

SHINGLES—Receipts since Monday, 332,000; shipments, 1,723,000. With a very limited inquiry, the receipts have been small, and prices easy at previous rates.

LATH—Receipts since Monday, 85,000 pcs; shipments, 317,000 pcs. Market quiet and unchanged.

The following are the yard prices: [prices illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9.

BEEF CATTLE—Received since Monday, 2,311 head of Beef Cattle; entered sales of the various yards, 1,713 head, at $3.25@6.75, chiefly at $4.50@4.50 ₩ 100 ℔s.

Yesterday being almost exclusively set apart for the elections, the amount of business done at the yards was almost nominal. To-day the weather has been about as unpropitious for out of door operations as it well could be. During the morning it rained in torrents, and throughout the afternoon the wind blew a perfect tornado, so that the yards have been almost deserted, buyers and sellers gladly availing themselves of the best shelter that could be obtained.

Considering the drawbacks which have existed for anything like active operations, a very fair amount of business has been got through, as indicated by the gross amount of sales. There has been no change in the character of the receipts, which consisted almost exclusively of common to fair medium grades. One or two city packers have been buying freely, the remainder being taken on army account, and by city butchers and speculators. Good Cattle are in fair demand and very firm with an upward tendency; and for lower grades there is a good inquiry, chiefly for packing, the market continuing firm at our previous quotations.

BEEF CATTLE SALES SINCE MONDAY. [table illegible]

HOGS—The receipts since Monday amount to 30,671 hogs. Entered sales at the various yards 11,309 head, at $9.50@10.50, chiefly at $10.00@10.25 ₩ 100 ℔s.

Under the influence of several drawbacks the market has been unsettled and business restricted, the result of which is that there are in the yards this evening about 10,000 hogs unsold. Yesterday it could hardly have been expected that very much attention could be paid to anything beyond the important political struggle in hand; a few buyers entered an appearance in the yards for a short time, but evidently more for the purpose of looking round than aught else.

This morning the weather was very unfavorable, so much so that few buyers were in the yards; towards noon there were symptoms of a favorable change, and for an hour or two ...

HOG SALES SINCE MONDAY. [table illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, 1864.

All sales of Grain reported in this market report are on a basis of in storage per bushel, unless otherwise stated. Flour is sold delivered unless otherwise stated.

FREIGHTS—GRAIN FREIGHTS—Advanced 1½@2c per bushel. ... LAKE AND RAIL FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. ... RAILROAD FREIGHTS—There is no change in rates. We quote:

	Fourth Class.	Flour.
To New York, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Boston, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Portland all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Baltimore, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Philadelphia, all rail	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR—Received 48 hours, 15,321 brls; shipped, 3,681 brls. Market dull and heavy. ...

WHEAT—Received last 48 hours, 180,437 bu; shipped, 44,990 bu. Market opened firm but closed quiet and steady. ...

CORN—Received, 48 hours, 40,274 bu; shipped, 44,500 bu. ...

OATS—Received past 48 hours, 120,293 bu; shipped, 61,193 bu. ...

RYE—Received during the past 48 hours, 5,663 bu. ...

BARLEY—Received 48 hours, 9,739 bu. ...

ALCOHOL—Nominal at $3 20@3 25 per gallon.

BUTTER—Received, 31,944 lbs; shipped, 9,731 lbs. ...

BEANS—... BROOM CORN—... BAGGING—Market moderately active and in fair supply. Prices firm at previous quotations. ...

CHEESE—Market quiet and unchanged. COFFEE—The market here has been very quiet. ... COAL—Market in fair supply, and moderately active. ... COOPERAGE—... CIDER—... EGGS—Market quiet, and in small supply. ... FISH—Market to-day has been rather quiet, but prices were firm and unchanged. ... DRIED FRUITS—Apples in fair demand with an improved supply. ... GAME—Prairie Chickens and Quails are in small and inadequate supply. ... GREEN FRUITS—Apples in good supply. ... HAY—Market in very liberal supply, with a limited demand. ... HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 175 brls. ... HIDES—... LEATHER—... NAVAL STORES—With a steady demand, prices rule firm at previous quotations. ... OILS—... OILS—Linseed Oil—With a steady supply, the market ... PROVISIONS—Received to-day, ... POULTRY—... POTATOES—The market is active, and in fair supply. ... SUGARS—... SYRUPS AND MOLASSES—Market quiet with a limited supply. Previous quotations firm and unchanged. ... SEEDS—TIMOTHY—Dull and nominal. FLAX—In fair request and steady. CLOVER—Quiet and nominal. SALT—Received since Monday, ... shipped, 5,134 brls. Market quiet and steady. We quote: ... TALLOW—Received since Monday, ... TEAS—The market has been quiet, but prices rule firm, with no established change on previous rates. ... TOBACCO—With a limited demand the market is in good supply and firm at present quotations. ... VINEGAR—In fair and steady supply. ... WOOL—... WOOD—In good demand and liberal supply. ...

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 8.

COTTON—Firmer, with a moderate demand. ... FLOUR—State and western quiet and firm ... WHISKY—Dull at $1.72 for State, and $1.72@1.73 for western. GRAIN—Wheat firm and in good demand. ... GROCERIES—Coffee—Dull. Sugar—Quiet. Molasses—Quiet. ... PROVISIONS—Pork firmer but quiet ... price for inferior.

New Advertisements

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD, and similar troubles, if permitted to progress, result in serious Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic affections, oftentimes incurable. Brown's Bronchial Troches are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief. ... Sold everywhere at twenty-five cents a box.

WANTED—Agents. Agents in every county, at $70 a month, expenses paid, to introduce 15 new and useful articles, the best selling ever offered. For particulars address ... JOHN F. LORD, Biddeford, Me.

FURS, HATS AND CAPS.

LASAK & MORRIS,

107 Randolph Street, Chicago,

BRANCH OF F. W. LASAK'S SONS, 219 BROADWAY, N.Y.

Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in Ladies', Gents' and Children's

FURS,

Buffalo Skins, Fur Goods of every description.

ALSO, DEALERS IN

HATS AND CAPS,

Gloves, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Umbrellas, Canes, &c. New York Fashions received as soon as issued. All goods warranted as represented. Manufacturing and Shipping Furs bought.

SIGN OF THE POLAR BEAR, 107 Randolph st., Chicago, Ill.

THE WEEKLY PRAIRIE FARMER

ONE PRICE TO ALL.

No Advance in Terms.

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR.

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GREAT PRIZE DISTRIBUTION of Gold Watches, Diamond Rings, Elegant Jewelry and Fancy Goods, WORTH $500,000. T. Benton & Co., Jewelers, 599 Broadway, N. Y. ... ONE DOLLAR ...

NO BLANKS. You MAY get a WATCH or DIAMOND RING for ONE DOLLAR ... T. BENTON & CO., Box 5297, Post Office, New York.

NEW ARRANGEMENT. PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.

DOTY'S CLOTHES WASHERS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST Washing Machine ever Introduced. ... AGENTS WANTED—Address DOTY BROTHERS, Janesville, Wis., or DOTY BROTHERS, ... N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AT YOUR OWN HOMES. ...

CANCER, FISTULA, PILES, TUMORS AND ULCERS ... DR. A. J. HIGGINS, ... South Clark street.

CANCER, FISTULA, PILES and Malignant Tumors ... Office 125 South Clark street, ...

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1863.

[For the Chicago Tribune.]

VISION AND DOOM.

BY S. A. MAGILL.

VISION.

Hark! what is that sound that now bursts on the ear,
Whose deep hunched vinge sparks horror and fear?
Behold the dread specter! look up! look afar!
Behold the fierce fiend forth in his car!
Black Ore visors, or watch! "Death and Hell"
been writ!
That horrible exhales from Perdition's foul pit!
Black hair in a viper, each eye is a flame,
That glows with the love of his treasure it came!
A hand and with rage waves a banner on high,
Inscribed with the fierce stentor in fiery Gold:
His path may be strewn with the wounded and dead
All mangled and crushed, 'neath the hoof of the
steed
The groans of the dying, the shriek of despair,
Pervade his career, and float up on the air.
Great God! what is this! He comes! he comes! he comes!
The Monster of War—in our land—in our homes!
And why; who is this that pervades his train,
As he thunders along o'er the blood-dewed plain?
Behold! behold! who comes a figure of Light!
And following the War Fiend, unseen in his flight,
As, where'er he directs his fierce steed to the fray,
There's the comfort he sends in rags, still thirsting for
prey!
Ha! What has the Scratch fast bound to his car?
What chains o'er the plain the foul Demon of War?
What meteor shines through the war-cloud's deep
pall?
Like stars that shall gleam through the darkness
of hell!
What music, that floats o'er the dissonant roar,
Like Miriam's Anthem on Arady's shore?
Another—another—a legion of Light!
Chosen by the death-dealing Demon of War,
To temper the fierceness of that fiend's wrath,
From limbs that in anguish their burden had borne;
That gleam, for months, 'ng the clear sleigh light,
That stream o'er the plain like a comet of night.
As now's flowing sword, as it gleams up the way,
And Heaven drives from the portals of Day,
As the simoom or maelstrom, broken and spoiled,
Late worn by the children of Hagar, as they toiled;
That power, beyond all that creation's first song,
Which voices of angels in chorus prolong,
Whose melody calmed through the battle's loud
roar,
Is the Spirit of Love, A PETTER NO MORE!

DOOM.

As stars rose together, ere Time's Morning Day,
When Old Night and Chaos were hastied away,
At sound of praise in Omnipotent Mind,
Which spake to the orbs, and behold, there was
light;
But greater the theme, and more joyous the lay,
On a Nation resurrected—born in a day,
That, from the dread war-cloud, enshrouding the
land,
Over flying and dead, comes the jetter's refrain:

SONG OF THE FETTER.

In a cavern dark and cold,
Where the fire-fiends toil and labor,
From Time's early morning, there I lay,
When clink, clank, clink,
Came the shovel and the pick.
Where the labor of the ore bears the sway,
And bows the stern world away.

On the slaver's burning deck
I and the squadded were,
Of mother, sister, and sire, there I lay,
While with groan, groan, groan,
And shriek and wail unceasing,
For big bones and country far away,
For the home of his childhood, far away.

On the shore, in the pen,
Where the Congo's human men,
On the ankle and the wrist, there I lay,
Then k'ock, knock, knock,
Came the shovel and the block,
And I hastened to the cotton field away,
Where labor, lust and I, bore the sway.

On the woven's murky bank,
In the night, love and dank,
Oh the captive's steward timbe, there I lay;
'Mid the hell of the fire,
Did the dusky hosts conspire,
To the Gods in the mountains far away,
To the Gods in the skies, far away.

Then came the cannon's roar,
Came the slaughter and the gore,
And rent my cries asunder, where I lay;
By the magnet of his love,
Drew me to the canvas, far away,
Through the din of the battle, far away.

Then loud the chorus rang,
Through the battle's horrid clang,
'Mid the groans of the dying and the brave,
To are free! free! free!
Let my people go!
To him who castoys but to save,
And all honor to the true and the brave!

THE LATE NAVAL EXPLOIT.

The Destruction of the Rebel Gun Albemarle—Thrilling Details of the Achievement.

NEW YORK, Thursday, November 5.—The Hampton Roads correspondent of the *Herald* gives the following account of the destruction of the rebel ram Albemarle:

"Along the dock to where the Albemarle was that were a large number of soldiers, evidently stationed there to guard against a descent of our forces from the rear. Many of their tents showed a number of camp fires, lighting up the vessel and the river. By the aid of this fleet, lighting the whole scene, and the dense timber which surrounded the ram on the accessible sides, a guard could not approach even within gun shot, and by the aid of the same light, his pilots saw the large body of soldiers swarming to the relief of the crew of the ram, and the fire of these fellows, he brought the bow of his boat directly for the starboard quarter of the Albemarle into them from his position for howitzer, mounted at the bow, and sent them flying, making a complete panic among them, and driving them at less than thirty yards. He came around the bow at full speed, and struck the ram about two of timbers, pressing them in towards the hull of the ram. His boat soon backed off, and he came around, and stood, before they could move aboard. The moment for decisive action had arrived. Lieut. Cushing had not been tempted to buy lottery tickets, he has passed the ordeal by a miracle. Four thousand pounder for twopence halfpenny is a temptation which is sure to attract a great many—a very great many—"

"Say Simpleton, boldly, at once."

The Widow Le Blanc and myself were country neighbors, residing on the friendliest footing, about three miles out of an important French town which we will here designate as Belport. The widow was very much at her ease in her worldly affairs, and had, by her own industry and the lucky hair, which evidently ran among the women of her race in those parts, managed to keep herself and her children well above the reach of want. Her husband had been a soldier, and died of his wounds in the Crimea, leaving her with a little property, which, with her own savings, had enabled her to purchase a little rounder and comelier, to match your own? 'Tis kind of money 'ads are, widow Le Blanc, while I am watching you to be fool of me." And you seriously mean to purchase tickets in the Grand St. Simple Lottery? If you should happen to win the Great Lot, will you leave me that for your lawful husband? You can well afford to marry me now; I am sure you could afford to marry me with four thousand pounds additional."

"What absurd nonsense! Don't talk such stuff; Do you think I shall ever marry again?"

"Certainly; you will probably marry me since you would'tallow me to talk to you as I do. Just look at yourself in the glass, and tell me whether a handsome face ought to wear widow's weeds forever?"

"Get away with you, and promise to do what I ask you."

"I will; but on the sole condition that on my return you fix the happy day."

"Do you wish me to ring the bell, after the English fashion, and order the servant to show you the door?"

"A perfectly needless proceeding, dear friend. I know your house too well, both inside and out. But you may kindly walk with me across the lawn, as far as the gates of your little park."

"With pleasure. Antoine, whom you know, is once more out of work; and so I have taken him on again as an extra hand, for a little while. He shall drive you into town. These are my orders. For the ten francs, which recollect, you will have the goodness to bring me back forty tickets."

"What! will you never buy another lottery ticket, for I begin to hate the very words "Gros Lot."

III.

Next morning, as had been agreed, we drove together into Belport. I bade my obliging widow goodby, having her to transact her affairs in town, and walked to the station alone, where I found Antoine waiting, excitedly, with military punctuality; but he was very different from the sober Antoine to whom I had given the lottery tickets. His cheek was flushed, his eye sparkled, his cap was pushed back and cocked on one side, his waistcoat half unbuttoned. He was drunk, in short—not stupidly drunk, but exceedingly drunk. He was haranguing a circle of laughing acquaintances—and Antoine knew everybody—in the rhetorical style known in France as "the plague," or chaff. As I approached he stopped short, and joined me with a respectful salute.

"Antoine!" I said, in a tone and with a look of decided rebuke.

"I can't help it," he answered, with a gesture which implied, "I know what you mean, and I don't like it either." I have had a dispute with Louise this morning; and after disputing with her, I must always drink. And it isn't the quantity which does it then. And it isn't the drinking with the chaff, for I never get tipsy drinking with my friends; but I will drink nothing stronger than *eau-de-vie*. I promise you. Monsieur, there is a long pull and a strong pull and a pull altogether before you, if you will drink nothing stronger than *eau-de-vie*."

"Antoine, I am surprised at you. When I say that I know you have the great lot in it."

"But 3,384,407 is a hundred franc lot," one of the passengers observed; "I see that, with only two tickets, you had two lots."

"Didn't I tell you I was a lucky fellow?" Antoine boasted, with a sort of swagger. "And I am being paid for my leave or no consentment; you need not lean over quite so far. I mean to keep my tickets, and what they bring to me. I have had a dispute with Louise this morning; and after disputing with her, I must always drink. And it isn't the quantity which does it then. And it isn't drinking with the chaff, for I never get tipsy drinking with my friends; but I will drink nothing stronger than *eau-de-vie*. I promise you. Monsieur, there is a long pull and a strong pull and a pull altogether before you, if you will drink nothing stronger than *eau-de-vie*."

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